The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE NEW-YORK OCEAN BANK.

THE ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD AGAINST THE RECEIVER—SENATOR BOUTWELL AND THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The subcommittee of the House Committee on Banking and Currency this morning held another meeting in continuation of their examination into the affairs of the Ocean National Bank of New-York. The stockholders and debtors of the bank are represented by counsel. There has recently been read to the subcommittee a letter of Mr. Eber B. Ward, of Detroit, calling attention to an alleged fraudulent offer of Mr. Davis, the Receiver of the bank, to enter into negotiations for the control of certain bonds deposited with the bank as collateral for a loan. Mr. Ward has appeared before the committee and given his personal testimony. He has stated that he was directly approached by Mr. Davis with the proposition alluded to in the letter. It does not seem probable that the investigation will soon be concluded. The Controller of the Currency has presented to the committee records from his office showing that the conduct of the Receiver has been approved by a committee of prominent New-York bankers. Mr. Boutwell was examined to-day with regard to the Ward letter. The committee will take no more testimony here, but will soon go to New-York, where about fifteen witnesses are to be examined.

THE BOSTON COLLECTORSHIP.

Two large delegations of Massachusetts Republicans will be here to-morrow, one opposing and one favoring the confirmation of Simmons. The opposing delegation are to have an interview with Mr. Boutwell to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. An erroneous statement that a majority of the delegation of Massachusetts in Congress had not united in this affair needs to be corrected. There was presented to the President last week a paper, signed by seven Massachusetts members of the House, asking that Collector Russell be allowed to withdraw his resignation, and that the nomination of Mr. Simmons be recalled. The delegations that are coming, however, look to Mr. Boutwell as the person who can control the confirmation or rejection, and all parties will carry their grievances directly to him. The responsibility is the more directly placed with him as he is the subcommittee to whom the nomination was referred for report, and whatever report he makes will undoubtedly be adopted.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District investigation still waits for the completion of the compilation of accounts, contracts, and other papers which the committee has asked from the District Government. This will now be ready in a short time. The memorialists have secured five or six able lawyers as counsel, including Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, and Judge Merrick, of Maryland.

THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Two vacancies in the Indian Peace Commission, which have existed for a long time, have been filled by the appointment of Mr. F. H. Smith and Judge Jones, of Ohio, who was a member of the commission which recently investigated the charges against Commissioner Smith. One of the vacancies has existed since the resignation of Vincent Colyer, and the other vacant position was held by Mr. Tobey, of Boston. The meeting of the commission here last week was harmonious and the commission and Interior Department are in accord.

WHERE CONGRESS BEGINS BUSINESS THIS WEEK.

The adjournment of the House prevents any opportunity for a call of States and suspension of rules this week, and the Senate begins the financial discussion where it left off last Friday night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The Attorney General has decided that ale forfeited to a State and taken, before the United States tax is paid, from the manufacturer by the process of a State court seeking to enforce the forfeiture, cannot be seized by the United States officers for the non-payment of said tax while it remains in the custody of the State officers. He has also decided that the phrase State Banking Association, in section 6 of the act of March 3, 1865, providing for a tax of ten per cent. upon State circulation, includes all associations for banking by private agreement of parties as well as an association organized by a special act of the State Legislature.

PARDON OF KUKLUX.

Elijah Harden, a Kuklux who has served two years of his sentence in the Albany Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the President.

CLAIMS FOR INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The subcommittee of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom the subject was referred recently, have agreed to recommend that all claims for Indian depredations be turned over for adjudication and settlement by the United States Courts for the respective districts wherein such depredations have been committed.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $2,519,218; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $50,830,000; coin, $87,174,908, including coin certificates, $43,641,000; outstanding legal tenders, $381,330,327. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $581,065.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

To-day, in the Equity Court, Judge Wylie decided the case of Mrs. Gaines against Hon. Caleb Cushing, continuing the injunction in force, and directing the title papers to remain in the Land Office for the present. In the case of Janin against Mrs. Gaines, Judge Wylie gave leave to the plaintiff to file an amended bill.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Several members of the House Committee on the Judiciary say the Geneva Award Distribution bill will not probably be ready to report for a week to come, and that thus far no formal votes have been taken on any of the propositions before them. Gen. Butler says, in his opinion, a bill similar to that reported by him last Congress will be agreed on by the committee.

BISHOP PINCKNEY ON THE EPISCOPAL REFORM MOVEMENT.

Assistant Bishop Pinckney, of Maryland, preached a sermon last night before a large audience, pertinent to the differences prevailing in the Episcopal Church and the new movement of Bishop Cummins. He maintained that all tendencies to change the established forms were subversive of Christian independence, and as the destructive tendency of the age was change, he cautioned his hearers against it. The Prayer-book had the stamp of antiquity, was the echo of the Bible, and was a safe rule to follow.

LAKE PILOTS AND ENGINEERS.

Strong efforts are being made to have the Secretary of the Treasury reconsider his recent decision, that pilots and engineers of steamboats employed on the great lakes must be citizens of the United States. The plea is made that there is not a sufficiency of those officers in the United States to answer the requirements of the business interests in that section. It is not probable that any change will be made in the decision of the Secretary.

MEMORIES OF THE PAST.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 23.—To-night Gen. Wm. H. H. Davis, of Doylestown, read a paper on the history of the Deep Run and Doylestown Presbyterian Churches, before the Historical Society. Rev. Dr. C. C. Batie, who, in his younger days was Pastor of one of the churches whose history was given, was present. The President of the society stated that within a few days the society had been presented with the old sword of Benjamin Franklin, and also a set of curious china, which was presented to Franklin when the latter was at the French court.

LABOR TROUBLES.

LARGE MEETING OF DISAFFECTED EMPLOYES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The indignant feeling of the employes of the various cotton and woolen mills in Kensington, in consequence of the failure of the manufacturers to keep their promises to raise wages to the standard which was in use previous to the panic, becomes more manifest every day, and the strikers are taking decisive steps to enforce their demands. A meeting of the disaffected employes of the various mills of Kensington was held this morning, which was very largely attended by men and women. After formal organization, the committee who had been appointed at the previous meeting offered the following resolutions, which were adopted with enthusiasm:

Whereas, We, the employes of the several cotton and woolen manufacturing firms of Kensington and vicinity, submitted to a reduction of fifteen per cent. of our wages, in consequence of the financial derangement and prospect of a severe Winter; and,

Whereas, There has been no reduction in price of the necessaries of life nor in the market value of the goods manufactured to justify a continuance of the present rate of wages; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the employes of the several cotton and woolen manufacturing firms of Kensington and vicinity, claim our former prices, and in doing so we consider ourselves to be demanding nothing but what is right, just, and reasonable.

Resolved, That as the prices we are now receiving are not sufficient to meet our actual expenses, we will stand firm until our employers accede to our demands; for we hold that those who toil and earn their bread by the sweat of their brows should have a just and fair compensation for their labor; therefore we appeal to the wisdom and sympathetic encouragement of a discriminating public, who, when our condition is fairly understood, will not refuse to grant us their approbation.

A well-known leader among the working classes here, Mr. Andrew Black, made an address advising the work-people to adhere to the demands which they had justly made, and he gave renewed spirit to the movement by assuring the strikers that public opinion would force the manufacturers to act upon their honest convictions and return to the old rates of wages. It is claimed by the weavers that they receive but $4 to $6 per week upon a pair of looms, while the wages of the loom bosses reach from $13 to $16.

During the progress of the meeting the employes of Porter & Dickey's mill, at Twenty-first and Naudain streets, about fifty in number, marched into the hall in a body amid enthusiastic cheering, and asked that a committee be sent to the employers in the only mill belonging to this firm now working, that at Twenty-first and Ellsworth streets. A delegation from Wm. Brown's mill, at Third and Moore streets, made the same request, and it seems now as if the movement which was at first limited to the Kensington mills was about to become general throughout the city. The only mill in Kensington running at the last report is now closed. The employer, Jas. Murray, offered eight per cent., but the hands held out for the full amount dropped from their wages. Semi-weekly meetings will be held until the dispute is adjusted.

THE SHAWL-WEAVERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 23.—A meeting of the hand-loom shawl-weavers was held in the Seventeenth Ward, this evening, at which, in addition to the operators of Kensington, the McCabe Shawl Mill, of Camden, employing about fifty hands, was represented. The object of the meeting was to devise measures to induce all shawl-weavers to establish the same standard of wages maintained previous to the financial crisis. During the panic last Fall the shawl-weavers, in common with the workers in textile fabrics throughout the city and vicinity, had their wages reduced fifteen per cent. They submitted to the reduction at the time from a sense of its necessity; but two weeks ago, deeming that the time of pressure had passed, they published a scale of prices in which the dropped percentage was restored, and notified the manufacturers of their action. No notice was taken, and on last Monday the entire shawl trade of the city was brought to a standstill by a general strike of the hands. After one week's inactivity, the manufacturers yielded, and the men resumed work at the advanced wages. One manufacturer, however, J. McCabe, of Camden, refused to pay the advance, and the meeting to-night was held for the purpose of considering his case, and the best method of bringing him so terms, as well as to take measures for the relief of those who were thrown out of employment in consequence of the part they took in the strike. McCabe's men resumed work at the old wages. Fears were expressed that if this case was not attended to immediately, the failure would be the cause of preventing a general advance. The Camden men were stated to be dissatisfied with the terms under which they worked, and it was proposed that each weaver in the six shops that have struck should contribute a sum to support the Camden men, if they joined the movement, until they could obtain work elsewhere. An agreement was made to hold the next meeting in Camden, and induce the men there to join the Philadelphia strikers. The manufacturers in this city have all conceded to the demands of the weavers.

ADRIFT ON THE ICE.

THREE HUNDRED MEN IN PERIL ON SAGINAW BAY.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 23.—The heavy wind to-day has driven the ice from the mouth of the Saginaw River into the bay. It is reported that about 300 fishermen are on the floating ice, and at last accounts they were five miles from the land. Great fears are entertained that the ice will break up before the men can be rescued, and that a fearful disaster will result.

THE ICE-FIELD NEARING LAND—ESCAPE OF TWO HUNDRED.

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 23.—Intelligence reached here to-day that, at 9 o'clock this morning, in the lake, a cake of ice, several miles in extent, broke off from the shore in Saginaw Bay, at a point east of the mouth of the river. Extending down the east shore, on this field of ice, there were fully 300 fishermen, several teams, and sleighs. The men are well supplied with shanties, food, and fuel. When last seen, they had drifted several miles north-east, when a strong south-west wind, shifting to westward, drifted the ice toward the east shore of the bay.

A report from Sebewaing, this evening, says fifty men have made a landing there. Other reports from various points say about 200 have escaped. Two men, named H. J. Smith and John Pourrier, of Banks, are known to have been drowned. The ice is solid, and ranges from twelve to twenty inches in thickness, and not easily broken up.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 23.—At Upper Sandusky, Ohio, on Sunday night James Covell, on his way home from church, attempted to cross the Sandusky River in a small boat. The stream was much swollen by the late rains, and his frail vessel became unmanageable. Covell managed to reach a tree and secure a footing among the branches. In this position he was compelled to remain until this morning, exposed to a heavy rain-storm and suffering terribly from the cold. He was rescued by means of a raft after repeated failures. It is thought he will die from the effects of his night of peril.

RIOT AT AN ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

EUPAULA, Ala., Feb. 23.—During a municipal election, this morning, a riot was started by a negro leaping into the managers' apartment with a drawn knife. Several whites and negroes were wounded, one of the latter seriously.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

OHIO.

BENEVOLENT SPIRIT OF THE HILLSBOROUGH LADIES—PROPOSITION FROM LIQUOR-SELLERS—LETTER OF THE IRATE WIFE OF A DEALER—STEADY PROGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—Still reports of success are being hourly received in this city from every place in Ohio and Indiana where the temperance siege is in progress. While the women are shouting their hallelujahs, the dealers, deeply deploring the age in which they live, are sighing for the good days of yore when there was not only few prayers, but a free flow of purse-replenishing whisky. The remarkable course of the women at Hillsborough has completely abashed many an Ohio liquor-dealer. Where exultation was looked for after Judge Steele's dissolving of Dunn's injunction, the dealer has found only mildness and love; where he expected only imperative demands, he now hears nothing but tearful entreaties. Indeed, it was immediately after the decision was rendered that these Hillsborough ladies met and drafted resolutions, of which the following is a specimen:

Resolved, That while our hearts overflow with gratitude to God that we may be the instrument of good in His hands, we, as an association, utterly discard any expressions of bitterness, or exultation, and will at any time steadfastly rebuke any spirit of ridicule or unkindness which may be manifested at any of our meetings.

It is only in rare cases that the ladies resort to other than prayer and kindness. They have proven these two weapons to be the most powerful against the obdurate heart of the liquor-dealer.

THE DUNN SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

In an account just received of an interview held with Dunn since the decision, I find the following:

Reporter—Do you intend to carry these legal steps any further?

Mr. Dunn—I do, to the end that the law upon the subject may be established by the court. I recognize and fully appreciate the sincerity of these women in their movement, and, although I may consider it inefficient and improper, I accord them all honor for their sincerity, and I prosecute my case, not out of any ill-will toward the ladies, but that I may show to them by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction that they were acting outside of the pale of the law, and that I am protected by its provisions. If from the excitement, from the feeling engendered by the movement in Highland County, I am unable to secure an impartial and unprejudiced jury to try my damage suit, I shall apply for a change to some one of the other counties in this judicial district.

PROPOSITION FROM LIQUOR-DEALERS.

The temperance women at Nelsonville are about to act upon the following proposition, voluntarily handed them and signed by twelve dealers:

"We, the undersigned, liquor-dealers of the town of Nelsonville, agree to do away with liquors of any kind or nature, provided you will exclude the drug stores from the handling of the same, and place us all in the community alike. If it be necessary and unavoidable to dispose of liquors for medicinal purposes, then let the physicians keep the liquor themselves, and under their absolute control, for their medical uses, the same physicians to be restricted by a majority of the citizens; provided, also, that private parties be prohibited from shipping liquors, or having them shipped, to the town, for their own private uses, as has already been done since this movement has begun. Our prayer is to have a temperance town in all its forms and nature."

PRAYING OUT THE SOCIAL EVIL PROPOSED.

An indignant saloon-keeper's wife, in Newark, has just addressed a letter to the temperance people, asking that they join with her in praying out the social evil, and until that is accomplished let the temperance evil alone.

PROGRESS IN OTHER PLACES.

From London and South Charleston comes intelligence that in the former place all-day prayer-meetings are being held, and two reprobates have surrendered, while in the latter place, with blockading saloons from 6 in the morning until 10 in the evening, two promises of an immediate surrender are obtained. In Goshen and New-Richmond the initiatory steps for a crusade are being taken. Jeffersonville, the last place in Fayette County where liquor is sold, sends a report as follows:

"The reform movement was inaugurated the fore part of the week. One saloon has been closed. Our drug men have signed the druggist's pledge. Two saloons are still open. The work is going on bravely."

Nine hundred women met yesterday afternoon in Columbus, preparatory to the great work to be commenced there to-morrow.

In Xenia the women now offer two kinds of prayer—one that God will convert liquor-dealers still defiant, and the other that He will fill the basket of the penitent and reformed with plenty. Meanwhile, suits are being pressed and fines imposed before the Mayor's Court, under an old city ordinance which has been unearthed against liquor-selling. The liquor-sellers are kept in continual hot water, and say they would rather have a dozen panics than one crusade.

An immense mass-meeting of temperance children was held in Springfield yesterday afternoon, when pledges were made of an earnest support to the women.

The bells rung out yesterday in Mount Vernon. The unconditional surrender of two dealers—one the proprietor of a large billiard saloon, and the other the proprietor of a prominent hotel of the city. In Piqua the ladies are being forcibly ejected from saloons by the wrathy saloonists, but, nothing daunted, they are quietly moving on.

From Maynesville I learn that one of their worst saloonists, a man named Roper, has just invited the ladies to empty his beer and whisky into the street.

All last week prayer was offered for the temperance cause in New-Lexington with no visible success, but, not at all discouraged, this week the campaign is opened with more vigor than ever.

At Logan an old liquor-dealer has reopened, and is now the subject of a perfect storm of prayers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR A CAMPAIGN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Although the anti-liquor movement has not yet assumed a definite shape here, preparations are being made upon an extensive scale by several persons closely identified with the cause of temperance, to begin a vigorous campaign at an early day. A gentleman widely known for his opposition to intemperance has taken the matter in charge, and in connection with a number of clergymen and ladies is about commencing action, which will be of great extent, and if the numbers engaged are an indication, will be effective in its results. In conjunction with a lady, he has already laid out the necessary plans, and by the end of the week they will be matured. Several private meetings have already been held, at which a large number of ladies have been in attendance, and at these various measures were proposed to institute a thorough and sweeping reform of the liquor abuse. At one of these meeting, 300 persons were present, and all of them were enthusiastic in their desire to commence the crusade at once and to engage the clergy and every opponent of intemperance in the cause. The first decisive step is to be taken on Friday afternoon next, when a large number of ladies will assemble in a church in the southern part of the city, to perfect their arrangements, and in the evening they will make their first visit. This move will be made upon the saloon of a well-known female dealer in liquors, and such steps will then be taken as to give the neighborhood in which it is located the impression that the storm is approaching. At the meeting the advice of over a dozen clergymen will be obtained, and upon this the work will be started. Several ladies, under the direction of the lady before alluded to, met on Saturday, and they were enthusiastic. The whole State is alive to the movement, and already letters are pouring in urging the inauguration of active proceedings. Appeals have been received from churches in Germantown and Norristown, which places will soon be visited, and by next Sunday, when a grand gathering will take place, the opponents of intemperance will be in position to commence a steady warfare on the saloons.

The report that the movement was to be inaugurated to-day was somewhat premature, but it nevertheless served to create considerable excitement among saloon-keepers. They are said to be working in secret to perfect arrangements to frustrate any attempt that may be made by temperance crusaders against their interests. Already some of the liquor-dealers have expressed a determination to resort to force should their saloons be invaded by praying bands of women. The temperance movement, and the possible shape it will take in this city, is the one great topic of discussion among all classes.

MEETING IN PITTSBURG—THE SALOON-KEEPERS ORGANIZING FOR DEFENSE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 23.—The meeting of to-day in furtherance of the temperance movement was largely attended by ladies, and many ministers were present. There was much unanimity of feeling manifested as to the desirability of carrying on a religious war against the liquor traffic. After a number of speeches, in one of which the press of the city came in for severe criticism, an executive committee was appointed to devise a plan of action. This committee will report to a meeting on Thursday, when, it is announced, no reporters would be admitted. The great need of the movement appears to be a person capable of organizing and directing the forces. The liquor-dealers, it is said, have held secret meetings and are thoroughly organized and ready to do battle in the courts against the ladies. The majority of them propose to treat the modern crusaders courteously so long as they do not interfere with their business, while others declare their intention to have any who may come to their saloons to sing and pray arrested for disorderly conduct. Public interest in the matter is increasing, and it is the chief topic of conversation in all circles and all places. A saloon-keeper on the south side received notice to-day that on Friday next a number of ladies would visit his place of business for the purpose of holding a prayer-meeting on the premises, and hoping they would be accorded courteous treatment. The notification was signed by the lady who acted as Secretary of the meeting this afternoon.

TENNESSEE.

WAR DECLARED AGAINST WHISKY IN MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The latest advices from Memphis, Tenn., announce that in that city a temperance movement against the liquor-sellers has commenced.

KENTUCKY.

MEETING IN LOUISVILLE—ARRANGEMENTS FOR A CAMPAIGN.

LOISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—A meeting of temperance people was held in this city yesterday, and arrangements were made looking toward a movement against the liquor-dealers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR-DEALERS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—It was stated at the Congressional Temperance meeting yesterday, that on Saturday next a crusade similar to that now progressing in other cities, would be commenced here against the liquor-selling establishments. The movement, as yet, does not show enthusiasm or largeness of numbers.

IN THIS VICINITY.

THE MOVEMENT IN THE CITY.

The so-called "Woman's War" in other States has served to stimulate the temperance people of New-York City to increased activity, and to render them more zealous in advocating the policy of total abstinence, and the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating beverages. The question is beginning to attract the attention of a large class of our citizens, and during the present week it is expected that a regular temperance campaign will be commenced here, though upon a different scale from that inaugurated in the West. The statement published in some of the newspapers yesterday, that the ladies connected with the Church of the Strangers were about organizing for the purpose of holding prayer-meetings in and in front of saloons in New-York City, was entirely premature. While some few, it is understood, are found who are willing to undertake the task of visiting and praying in the various places where liquors are sold, there is authority for stating that a majority of the temperance women who have interested themselves in the public meetings so far are opposed to such a course. Mr. A. T. McMullen, Chairman of the Union Temperance Prayer-meeting, which is held each Sunday in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, says that a committee of ladies and gentlemen is now laboring with the intention of establishing, at an early day, prayer-meetings in different sections of the City, which shall be conducted by ladies, but to which all are welcome. Special prayers will be offered for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and for the promotion of the cause of temperance. Mr. McMullen said that he anticipated grand results from the movement they were endeavoring to inaugurate in this City. He did not, however, favor pursuing a campaign here such as the ladies were carrying on in the Western towns and cities. He did not think such a movement could succeed in New-York. It was not the intention of the ladies connected with the meetings over which he had presided to make any onslaught upon the saloons in this City, but to pray earnestly to accomplish good results. He said if he were to issue a call to-morrow for the ladies to assemble for the purpose of visiting and praying in the liquor-saloons, he was confident two thousand or more would soon respond. But he did not favor such a movement, and would not. When it was necessary to visit saloons, men would be appointed to do so, not women. The women could, however, lead the prayer-meetings, get signatures no pledges, and accomplish great and good results in a quiet way. Mr. McMullen also desired it stated that this new temperance movement was not connected with the Church of the Strangers. The Union Temperance Prayer Society was an entirely independent organization. They had held their meetings heretofore in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, and Rev. Dr. Deems had at times participated, but did not control the meetings. Several ladies and gentlemen connected with the Seventeenth Street M. E. Church, between First and Second avenues, have just organized a Temperance Alliance, and will for the present hold weekly temperance prayer-meetings in their church every Sunday afternoon. The ladies will also co-operate with those of the Union Temperance Prayer-meetings in the establishment and carrying on of additional meetings throughout the City. On Thursday night a grand temperance mass-meeting will be held in the Forsyth M. E. Church. Rev. W. C. Steel, Pastor of the Beekman Street M. E. Church, and Rev. George J. Mingins, Superintendent of City Missions, and others, will speak. Mr. McMullen has not succeeded yet in obtaining a hall for a mass-meeting on Saturday evening, on which occasion it is expected Dr. Dio Lewis, who has been doing so much for the temperance cause out West, will visit the City. He expects, however, to have everything in readiness for the reception of that distinguished gentleman in due season. The regular Monday evening temperance meeting, under the auspices of Fidelity Division, No. 46, Sons of Temperance, was held in Carmel Chapel last night. The hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Mr. R. Walpole presided, and in addressing the assemblage expressed his gratification at witnessing the increased interest that was manifested in this City in behalf of the temperance cause. He said he had been a temperance man for forty years, and during that period had never craved a drop of liquor as a stimulant. He did not agree with a certain minister up town who, in a sermon on Sunday night, said he favored temperance, but did not favor total abstinence. He thought temperance and Christianity should go together, and the only reason that the former cause had not been signally successful was because Christianity was not unanimously with it. He believed that more people had gone to heaven the last forty years, since temperance was inaugurated, than went there for two hundred years before. Mr. Walpole concluded by introducing to the audience a new convert to the temperance cause, Rufus Andrews, Esq., who spoke at some length. He had, he said, been himself intemperate in other days, and might now appropriately be called a reformed drunkard. He hoped the great temperance revolution which was now agitating sections of the United States, and

Continued on Fifth Page.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

SUICIDE OF A MEMBER OF THE SEARCH EXPEDITION—THE REMAINS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

ADEN, Feb. 23.—Mr. Dillen, a member of the Livingstone Search Expedition, has committed suicide.

Dr. Livingstone's remains were expected to reach Zanzibar on the 20th inst.

The Cameron Expedition will proceed to Ujiji to obtain the documents and property left by the doctor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT AND THE NEW MINISTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—It is said that on the assembling of Parliament it will be immediately prorogued until the 12th of March, so that members who have accepted office from Mr. Disraeli may have the opportunity to go before their constituents for re-election. It is also said the Queen's speech will not be read until Parliament reassembles.

It is probable that Right Hon. Sir William Robert Seymour Fitzgerald will be appointed Under Secretary of State for India.

Mr. William Hart Dyke has received the appointment of Patronage Secretary to the Treasury.

THE DEATH OF SHIRLEY BROOKS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Charles Shirley Brooks, the celebrated English novelist and dramatic author, is dead.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Under Secretary for the Home Department.

SPAIN.

REPUBLICAN OPERATIONS NEAR PORTUGALETE.

BAYONNE, Feb. 23.—The Spanish fleet which ascended the Bilbas River to Portugalete has been compelled to put sea in consequence of a heavy gale.

It is reported that Gen. Primo Rivera, who was advancing on the town by land, has also retired, having been deprived of the support of the fleet.

GERMANY.

HOSTILE SENTIMENT IN STRASBOURG.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The citizens of Strasbourg demand of Bishop Raess the resignation of his seat in the Reichstag, because he has acknowledged the validity of the Treaty of Frankfort.

ITALY.

THE REPORTED INVITATION TO BISHOPS CONTRADICTED.

ROME, Feb. 23.—The report that Cardinal Antonelli had sent a circular letter to the Bishops, inviting them to visit the Pope before he died, is pronounced to be unfounded.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

HALF A MILLION OF PEOPLE RECEIVING AID FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says 280,000 persons are distressed from want of food in the districts of Tirhoot and Boglipoor, Presidency of Bengal. The same dispatch says it is estimated that but for the aid furnished by the Government 500,000 persons would perish.

ASHANTEEE.

A TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED BY GEN. WOLSELEY AND THE KING.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The correspondent of the *Standard*, on the Gold Coast, writes that a treaty of peace has been signed by Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley and the King of Ashantee.

NO OFFICIAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE TREATY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The War Office has received no information that peace had been concluded with the Ashantees.

THE ACHEENESE WAR.

CAPTURE OF A FORT BY THE DUTCH, WITH SMALL LOSS.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 23.—In their last fight, the Dutch troops in Acheen captured an important fort, killing 200 of its defenders. The loss to the expedition was only six killed and fifty-six wounded.

VENEZUELA.

EARTHQUAKE AT LAGUAYRA—INJURY TO PERSONS AND PROPERTY.

LAGUAYRA, Feb. 9, via HAVANA, Feb. 23.—There was an earthquake here on the 6th inst. It was the severest which has occurred since 1812. The people rushed in terror into the streets, and much injury was done to persons and property.

SAN DOMINGO.

INSTALLATION OF GEN. GONZALES—BAEZ'S FAMILY BANISHED.

SAN DOMINGO, Feb. 11, via HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Gen. Gonzales was installed as President of San Domingo on the 27th ult. The official declaration of the vote shows he was elected by a large majority.

All members of the family of Ex-President Baez have been banished from the country.

ST. THOMAS.

THE ST. THOMAS AND RIO JANEIRO CABLE.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Advices from St. Thomas report the arrival there of the Brazilian man-of-war Vital Oliveira to take soundings for the St. Thomas and Rio Janeiro telegraph cable.

The United States steamer Worcester had arrived and sailed for the Windward Islands.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BLACK-MAILERS.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 23.—Dimmick is the only member of the Legislature implicated in the black-mailing bank swindle. The House is reported to be about equally divided as to the acceptance of the Investigating Committee's report. It will be received this afternoon, when a resolution to expel Dimmick will be immediately offered.

The House met at 2 P. M. After the reading of the journal a large number of members sprang to their feet, calling for the floor. Order being restored, the Clerk read the resignation of W. H. Dimmick. The Speaker announced his intention to issue a writ for the election of a new member. Mr. Newmeyer claimed that the resignation could not be accepted. Mr. Webb said that it was not in the power of the House to refuse. The Speaker decided that it could be accepted. The House then adjourned to allow the Investigating Committee to take further testimony. It is rumored that Kreiter has fled, forfeiting his bail.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—William Jones, alias Edward Lawrence, a negro, has been arrested in Charlottesville by Detectives Knox and Wren, of this city, charged with the murder of William C. Durkin at Culpepper Court-house, two months ago. Jones was an escaped convict, having been sent to the Penitentiary for burglary in King William County. He had been hired to work at Lewes Tunnel on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, from whence he escaped, murdering young Durkin afterward. The rewards for his capture amount to about $600.

NEW-ENGLAND REFORM LEAGUE.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION—THE REFORMERS LECTURED ON TOLERATION.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The fifth annual Convention of the New-England Reform League at its session to-day selected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Wm. B. Green, of Boston. Vice Presidents—L. K. Joslin, of Rhode Island; John Orvis, of Boston; Wm. K. Corning, of Maine; S. S. Foster, of Worcester, and Mrs. E. Albertson, of Boston. Recording Secretary—Wm. B. Wright. Corresponding Secretary—E. H. Heywood. The Treasurer's report showed the receipts and disbursements of the year at about $6,000, and a present balance in the treasury of $40. Resolutions of the usual radical type were presented, discussed, and adopted. The chief features of the proceedings were brief speeches from A. Bronson Olcott and Vice President Wilson, advising a less violent and acrimonious tone of debate. The former briefly stated his ideas on discussions and the spirit in which they should be conducted. The object, he said, in discussion, should be to find where the participants agree, and not to strive to find the point of disagreement. To agree to disagree is the true principle of discussion.

Mr. Wilson, who was urged to address the meeting, followed Mr. Alcott, saying: I agree, wholly and entirely, with him in this matter of discussion, and all my experience in life leads me to indorse what he has said. We think differently, see differently, feel differently. The honest and conscientious mind utters its convictions, and the more honest that mind is, in my judgment, the more charitable it is toward the difference of opinion among other men, and it seems to me that this is the manner in which reformatory discussions ought to be carried on, and if our discussions in deliberative assemblies were carried on upon that basis, it would add much to the grandeur, honor, and peace of the bodies that are called on to deal with the complex and difficult questions which are constantly arising. I am always glad to hear these questions discussed, whether political, reformatory, or whatever they may be, in good temper and spirit. [Applause.]

The convention closed its session to-night.

THE WORKING MEN.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted by the working men at their meeting on Saturday:

We most heartily indorse the maxim of "Live and let live;" that the laborer may have the same right to set a price upon his hire as the merchant shall have the right to fix a price on his articles of merchandise. The time has come when labor should assert its rights, and for a general uprising and organization of all branches of industry, to put down the causes of our degradation, the weapon being in our own hands—the ballot. We denounce monopolies of all kinds, and demand that the channels of trade should be left free and unrestricted, that the farmers of the West may find a market for their produce, and that the crowded cities may be fed at less cost. With monopolies living labor is dead.

Resolved, That we approve of arbitration as a means for the settlement of disputes between employe and employer, but whenever arbitration is closed then we are to demand what is right in a more positive manner; that we are opposed to the contract system, as adopted in our penal and reformatory institutions; also to the system of working over time, as an injury to the individual as well as to the trade at which he is employed; that we are beginning to learn who are our friends and who our enemies, and, when the time comes, we will stand firm by those who have been true to us. We are all equal at the ballot-box.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

A SHORT SESSION—ADJOURNMENT IN OBSERVANCE OF THE HOLIDAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Chaplain, in the opening prayer, invoked Divine Providence to grant that the country might ever think with reverence of the great and good man through whose instrumentality the nation has attained its present exalted position, and especially of him who was first to defend us from all wrongs, and ever first in the affections and hearts of his countrymen.

Mr. ANTHONY said the country was to-day celebrating the birthday of Washington, and it was not customary for the Senate to sit upon such a day unless there was an extraordinary pressure of business. He therefore moved the Senate adjourn. The motion was unanimously carried, and the Senate adjourned.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Catskill, N. Y., on Sunday night, destroyed George Loud's livery stables, part of A. J. Marten's hardware store, and Thomas Brothers' music store. The loss is $8,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

The ship-chandlery of Sinzich, Rankin & Co., in Evansville, Ind., was burned yesterday morning; loss on the stock, $22,000; on the building, $5,000; insurance on the stock is $2,500 each in the following companies: Pennsylvania, Girard, and North American, of Philadelphia; North British and Mercantile Traders', of Chicago, and Westchester, of New-York.

The store of the Liskniskern Brothers, at Germantown, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. It is supposed it was first robbed and then fired. The loss is $8,500; insurance, $6,500.

A destructive fire occurred at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in Water street, Mobile, Ala., between Dauphin and Conte streets, originating in the rear of John Harris' furniture store, which was entirely consumed, with its contents. Loss $25,000; insurance $16,000. The books were saved. The feed store of J. H. O'Hara was also entirely consumed. Loss on stock, $4,500; insurance, $3,500. The adjoining stores were considerably damaged. The origin of the fire is not known.

THE LAST OF THE ROBESON COUNTY (N. C.) OUTLAWS KILLED.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 23.—The *Star*, of this city, has received the following special dispatch from Laurenberg:

"Steve Lowery, the last survivor of the notorious band of Robeson County outlaws, was instantly killed, in the upper part of Robeson Country, by three citizens named Patterson, Sutton, and Holcomb. He was tuning his banjo, preparatory to playing for some wagoners, when three shots were fired at him, taking effect in his head, and killing him instantly. His body is now at Lumberton, the county seat of Robeson County."

RAIN-STORM ON THE HUDSON.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The rain-storm continues at all points on the Hudson, and everywhere the ice shows signs of breaking up. The water here rose two feet last night, and along the Mohawk at Palatine Bridge it is over the track of the New-York Central Railroad. The ferry-boat at Catskill will break a track through the ice to-day. The ice in front of the city still remains firm, but as it has rained nearly all day, and large quantities of water are pouring down upon it, an early movement is expected.

It is reported here that the Mohawk was broken up and this afternoon is pouring in upon the Hudson at West Troy.

NEWBURG, Feb. 23.—The steamer Walter Brett, the first boat of the season through from New-York, passed here this afternoon on the way to New-Hamburg.

A DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD AVERTED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—Clear, windy, colder weather has removed the danger of a destructive flood in the Ohio River. Boatmen coming down the river report that all the tributaries are running out heavily. The Muskingum River is reported as being higher now than it has been for many years.

STREET CLEANING.

CONTINUATION OF THE OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

NEW VERSION OF THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD CONTRACT—CHARLICK AND THORNE'S EVIDENCE CONTRADICTED.

The legislative inquiry into the abuses of the Street-cleaning Bureau was resumed yesterday morning in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. Eastman presiding. There was a noticeable absence of several of the Police magnates and heads of the Street-cleaning Bureau, but the interest in the investigation did not abate in consequence, and the sum of the details elicited many particulars flatly contradicting the nicely-woven tale of the Commissioners. The first impression derivable from the evidence of the heads of this department was that the easiest and most economical manner of disposing of the refuse matter of the City was by giving it entirely to the New-Jersey Central Railroad on the terms on which they now take a portion, and it was clearly intimated that when the company in previous years took the whole of the stuff by contract it was with great unwillingness, the Commissioners said, that it was continued by the voluntary act of the railroad company. As the result of the discontinuance of that contract the City was compelled to tender it gratuitously to private contractors for filling up lots, and in the course of ordinary events Charlick and others had their sunken lots filled up at the expense of the City. Upon this point, however, the testimony of Mr. Johnston, President of the railroad company, is conclusive. He stated in emphatic terms that the dumping-boards on the East River were taken away from the company by the City authorities; that he desired to continue his contract, but after disposing of half his tugs and scows, and everything available for the purpose of carting off the stuff, he could not, without considerable expense, accept an offer to resume the contract made years previously. A further important point was developed in the examination of Mr. Vincent King, whose property, adjoining that of Charlick, was also dumped upon. Charlick, it will be remembered, said that he did not wish to have this stuff used for filling purposes on his land, and added that it was not calculated to improve it. Mr. King's version of the affair, however, is singularly at variance with this simple utterance. He said that Hyatt, Superintendent of Scows, came to him and requested permission to dump on his property, adding that it could be done at the expense of the City. Mr. King granted the required permission, but indignantly said he would pay for it, though Hyatt said he might as well have it for nothing as Charlick had. He again refused, and an agreement was entered into by which he was to pay ten cents a load, and, in furtherance of the agreement, paid Hyatt $500, and is prepared to pay a similar amount if it is demanded. Charlick paid nothing for the dumping on his property, and claimed that his permission to dump benefited the City. The other evidence given was of a general character, but will be found of interest, in view of the previous testimony.

The first witness called was John Taylor Johnston, who testified in answer to Gen. Barlow: I am President of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and have occupied that position for the past twenty-five years.

Q.—What contract did your company have with Mr. Brown for furnishing refuse for filling purposes—when was that contract entered into. A.—I don't recollect. There was a contract made, and we furnished the scows and docks, and took the dirt from the City dumps where it was delivered. That contract was in writing, and was made probably ten years ago.

Q.—How much did you agree to take? A.—All that the City furnished, both on the North and East River. We agreed to continue the contract for five years. After the contract expired we were supplied with dirt all the same, and we are to the present day.

Q.—Not the whole of it? A.—By degrees those on the East River have been withdrawn, and we take now from the dumps on the North River only. At first there were only a few dumps withdrawn, but then the balance were withdrawn.

Q.—What was the reason of withdrawing your dumps from the East River? A.—They were taken away from us.

Q.—Then the withdrawal was by the City authorities and not by the company? A.—As well as I recollect that was the case. We were notified to send to the dumps no longer.

Q.—Would you take all the refuse from the City if you could get it on the same terms? A.—I don't think we would now, because we no longer require as much as we did, and also in consequence of the withdrawal of these dumps our force of scows was reduced. Some of them have been sold; some of them have been worn out and have not been replaced.

Q.—But at the time you received notice to withdraw you would have continued taking the whole? A.—At that time we would have continued taking the whole of it, and would have continued as we were doing.

Q.—You would not take it now because you have filled in as much almost as you desire, and because you have disposed of your scows? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Your experience of filling is that those who have low property which they want filled in, that this City refuse can be taken to advantage, in the way you look at it, by large contractors and persons having property to fill in? A.—It is a very useful filling for lots which are near the water. There is an objection to it in consequence of the mixture of garbage and other things with it, which makes filling in Summer offensive to the neighbors, and consequently at that time it is to be discontinued.

Q.—Did you continue it during the Summer months? A.—Yes, Sir; and did the best we could with it. We continued to take it and put it where it was not offensive.

Q.—Did you try disinfecting it? A.—We did, with very moderate results.

Q.—Not satisfactory to the Board of Health? A.—Not satisfactory. It is during the unloading that it is particularly objectionable.

Q.—Why could not the disinfectant be thrown in the scow as each load is put in? A.—It has been thrown in the matter after being landed, and in the scows, but it is very expensive and only partially successful.

Q.—Of course this paid you, or you would not have done it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How about dumping the refuse in the harbor? Is there not a general prohibition against it? A.—I am somewhat familiar with the Harbor laws, and I think the prohibition is a general one. I don't think any part of the harbor except where filling would go regularly on. I think they would object outside Sandy Hook and inside it also.

Q.—What communications have you or any of your subordinates had with the present Board of Police Commissioners in regard to the disposition of this filling? A.—I recollect but one.

Q.—Will you state that? A.—That was a communication which was sent by mistake by a subordinate. In it notice was given that we would no longer take it during the Summer without charge.

Q.—When was that sent? A.—I think last Summer, some time, but as soon as I heard of it I had it withdrawn.

Q.—Did you see any Police authorities on the subject? A.—No, Sir; and I do not think he did.

Q.—Did not the present board apply to you to ask whether you would take more than you were taking in the North River? A.—I think not, and I do not remember any communication on the subject. I don't remember that they asked us to take any more.

Q.—Did the old board apply to you to take all the refuse matter of the City as you originally did? A.—No, Sir. I would have taken the whole of it if I was situated as formerly.

Q.—And in your judgment, then, if a man has lots to fill in, is it worth the cost of unloading it as you used to do? A.—I would answer in the affirmative, but in order to do it effectually there must be a proper organization and some [illegible] should have to provide a place to dump it in the Summer where it would not be objectionable.

Q.—How many months in the year should this provision be made for? A.—About three months. I could not say whether or not the Board of Health has a certain method of deodorizing.

Q.—It has been stated that this City refuse of various kinds is so worthless that on many occasions it is a favor to the City to have the City transport it in scows, and unload and wheel and cart it from 25 to 125 feet from the shore and spread it about. In your judgment is that a correct view of it? A.—It would depend on the season of the year. In the Summer it may be correct, but in the other seasons of the year it is not.

Q.—If in the middle of the Summer the thing was arranged so that the Board of Health did not object, would it be a favor to the City? A.—No, if not objected to by the Board of Health.

Q.—Then if not objected to by the Board of Health it would be an injury to the City to take and unload and grade it at its own expense? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why could not the stuff be taken economically down the bay, getting over the laws of the Quarantine Commissioners, and dumped in the water? A.—It is objectionable to put that or anything else where it would be floated back by the tide. If you could arrange a dumping place where it would not be taken back by the tide it would be all right.

Q.—We are told by the Police Commissioners that it is so impossible to dispose of this stuff; that it is a blessing for Mr. Charlick, for instance, to allow the City transport this stuff at its own expense and dump it on his property. I am asking you now from your experience, whether that could not be disposed of more economically by taking it in scows down the bay than by putting it on Charlick's property? A.—I think if you get parties to take it from the dumps it would be a good arrangement for the City.

Q.—Do you say it is more for the advantage of the City and costs less to take it to Charlick's place, on Long Island, unload it at the expense of the City, wheel or cart it back from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet, and spread and grade it, than it would be to take it a few miles further and dump it? A.—I was assuming you were filling it on the shore. It would cost the City less to throw it overboard than to throw it on the lots most certainly—that is, always assuming you don't go too great a distance. If you throw this stuff overboard in the bay, it will make banks where it will fall. I think the only way of disposing of the dirt to any great extent for any time is by making a *fill* on the flats, by filling alongside the shore, so that while you are filling constantly, there is sufficient water to float the scows.

Q.—Is the question of carrying this stuff a mile or two further a matter of moment? A.—It is when the water is rough, but not when it is smooth. In rough water there was danger to the safety of the scow.

Q.—In your judgment, looking at this stuff as a salable commodity, could a man be found to take it all the year round? A.—I should think some one would be found to take it all the year round.

Vincent King testified: I reside in this City and have some property in Hunter's Point, adjoining the Long Island Railroad, in what is called Newtown Creek; the property beyond mine was dumped upon last Summer, but I don't know whether it belonged to Mr. Charlick or the Long Island Railroad; I have seen in the newspapers that it belonged to him; the Inspector came to my office, said he had no place to fill in, and he asked permission to dump on my property; I said I had no objection, if the Board of Health permitted it; he said that would be all right, and he went to work.

Q.—Who was that Inspector? A.—Capt. Hyatt.

Q.—Was he the only officer you saw on the subject? A.—He was the only man I saw.

Q.—Did he make any suggestion as to payment for it? A.—That is a different question.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He said the City was dumping it without expense; I said I did not want him to dump for me without expense, and I told him I was willing to pay him ten cents a yard for it.

Q.—Did he say that was satisfactory? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you pay the ten cents a yard? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Why not? A.—I was willing to do it.

Q.—Did they never call on you for it? A.—He called on me, and I gave him about five cents a yard, and I was willing to give him the remainder.

Q.—How much did you give him altogether. A.—$500.

Q.—What part of the time did you pay him that? A.—At different times. He came to the office once, and I gave him a couple of hundred dollars, and then the same amount, and it altogether came to $500.

Q.—Did you never give him the balance? A.—Not as yet.

Q.—Did he give you any intimation that he would come for it? A.—Not lately.

Q.—Has he at any time? A.—Yes.

Q.—About when? A.—He did not say when he would come.

Q.—What did he say about it? A.—He wanted to know if I had any money. I said no—that the times were bad. I don't know about the filling in on Mr. Charlick's property, but they were, I understand, filling in there for weeks before they commenced on mine.

John L. Brown testified: I had the contract for the street cleaning of this City. I entered into the contract in the year 1865 for a period of ten years.

Q.—How much a year did you get? A.—$498,000 a year.

Q.—What allowance did you make for manure? A.—In that contract I agreed to pay $20,000 a year back for manure, and I did pay it.

Q.—You continued at work under that contract, before Whiting took it, for how long? A.—About three years. Whiting had it for two years, having bought the contract from me for $250,000. That did not include anything but the contract itself. My Superintendent was Joseph Pickard.

Q.—Did he make a proposition to the Long Island Railroad Company for this stuff in writing or verbally? A.—I can't say, and I don't exactly remember the terms of the contract which he entered into. It was eighteen or twenty cents a cubic yard, I think.

Q.—You were to deliver it on the property, and spread it at your own expense? A.—No, Sir. We merely delivered it to them. I think we took it out of the scows, and they carted it back and distributed it over the land. There is a claim of $2,800 now against Mr. Charlick, and a suit has been commenced for its recovery.

Q.—Did you keep the streets perfectly clean while you had charge of them? A.—No, it is not likely I did. Mr. Pickard received some money from Charlick, but I could not say whether it was $1,000 or $2,000. Mr. Pickard lives in Eighty-seventh street, and he keeps my books. They will probably show the amount paid.

Q.—What system did you pursue in collecting the manure when you had the street cleaning? A.—There were certain dumps supplied to me by the City for taking away the refuse, and dumping-grounds provided to receive them. The manure was collected separate and sold to farmers and contractors.

Q.—How much did you get on an average in the year for that sort of stuff? A.—I could not say, as a general thing. The last year I realized only $13,000, and had to pay $20,000. That was, perhaps, an average year.

Q.—Your experience was that this manure, collected separately, was worth about $13,000 a year? A.—No, Sir; it was not worth that to me. It cost me more than that to collect it.

Q.—You would have to collect it if you got nothing for it? A.—Yes, Sir; the collection was part of the ordinary street-cleaning.

Q.—How came you to give $20,000 to the board for it? A.—I consented to do so when I got the contract. I was very anxious to get it, and I had been informed that this manure was worth from $50,000 to $100,000. I got that information from different parties from whom I had made inquiries. They were judicious persons, and I relied upon their information. We did not pick out old boots and leather, but we picked out old bottles, and had them placed separately. Sometimes we sold a load of these and realized $100 or $150. The foreman was Mr. Ambrose, but I cannot give you his full name or his residence.

Q.—You say you had $498,000 a year for street-cleaning; did not the Legislature subsequently give you an allowance for additional services? A.—Yes; they made an additional appropriation.

Q.—How much a year? A.—Not to exceed $250,000 a year. The additional street-cleaning was done under orders of the Board of Health. They made complaints that the streets were not sufficiently clean.

Q.—Did you clean the streets of the ice and snow? A.—I did not, and was not expected to.

Q.—What do you know about the garbage and ashes removed from hotels and factories? A.—They claimed that we should take it away. They finally paid me something for it, but it was not very much. I put some of the garbage I collected in with manure, and some with general rubbish.

Q.—What kind of garbage is fit for manure? A.—Such garbage as comes out of kitchens in private houses. That is good manure.

To Mr. Fish—A great portion of my papers, payrolls, &c., were taken from my office by the clerks with my permission and sold in Ann street. My books are with Mr. Pickard, from whom they can be obtained. I saw him lately, but not since this investigation commenced.

Geo. W. Blunt, one of the Pilot Commissioners, testified: I have been a Pilot Commissioner twenty-nine years. I saw Mr. Russell at the Police Office since last June, and informed him that I knew a place where the refuse of the City could be dumped at a moderate expense. I heard nothing about it, but the place I expected to name was about two miles from the City. I wrote also complaining of the throwing of this City matter all along the East River, and out in the harbor, to Bay Ridge, and wrote to the Mayor on the subject, but my communications were unnoticed. A general method of dropping the rubbish is by removing the bottom in scows prepared for that purpose, and it is done very extensively now. The matter goes to the bottom as soon as it touches the water, and there is no danger of its remaining floating in the water. The steam-tugs can take four scows down the bay, and each scow will contain 200 cubic yards of stuff. It will cost a steam-tug $40 a day to be run. When I complained of the dropping of this rubbish in the bay, Judge Bosworth did not seem to do anything to aid me, on the ground that it was in the bay, and outside the jurisdiction of the City. My idea is that this matter could be obviated by taking the stuff below Coney Island, toward Rockaway shores, and thrown there. The steam-tug could go down there and return within six hours. There were complaints made about the effects of the dumping at Bedloe's Island, as it was interfering with the channels.

Mr. Fish—I don't see how that has anything to do with the City authorities. A.—I didn't say it had. Mr. Barlow has a memorandum which will show what I think of that.

Mr. Biglin—Are not the City authorities responsible for the effects of the [illegible] at Bedloe's Island? A.—Well, the matter was [illegible] us, and we had to get permits. We [illegible] the best authorities on the Coast Survey as to where to put it, and ascertained, after a time, that the dumping did damage, and it was stopped. The Dock Commissioners went to the Coast Survey and applied to them for a place, and they fixed upon this place that I have named before, on the South side of Staten Island. Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer, explained to me that it was doing considerable damage by drifting into the Swash Channel and filling it up, and we stopped it.

This closed Mr. Blunt's examination.

Mr. Jacob Winants, Superintendent of Ferries of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was next sworn. He testified that before he assumed his present position he was for five years Superintendent of the American Dock Company; was not very familiar with the terms of the contract between that company and John L. Brown. His brother, J. J. Winants, knew more about it, as he was in charge of the execution of the contract. When witness first became Superintendent, the company then took all the refuse from the City. Notice was served on the company that the dumps were withdrawn, and the company sold Brown some of their scows. They said they would take our dumps at Roosevelt street, Vesey street, Twelfth street, and Twenty-first street, on the East River.

Q.—Did you sell them any scows? A.—We did, but I can't remember how many. I think we had sixty-four scows, and reserved forty-one—the balance we sold to Brown. I don't know what he paid for them, but they cost us, to build them, from $2,850 to $3,200.

Q.—What was their capacity and size? A.—I think the smallest were 25 feet beam, 75 long, and 6 feet deep. They could carry about 300 cubic yards when the dirt was light stuff. Some of them would probably not carry so much—say 250 yards for the smallest.

Q.—Did they take away all the East River dumps at the same time? A.—All except the Roosevelt street dump, and they took that shortly afterward. I think I have memoranda in my books which will show when it was.

Q.—What connection have your company had with the Police Board in reference to taking this stuff since June, 1873, when the present board took charge? A.—The conditions have remained about the same.

Q.—Did you not send to them asking compensation for taking away the stuff? A.—There was a time that we thought we ought to be paid for it. It was last Summer, and I think a communication was sent to the board by the company about it, but it was countermanded.

Q.—You are to some extent familiar with the dumping business, I presume. What is your opinion concerning the scows which have movable bottoms, which draw out? A.—The American Dock Company used them, but I understood that they are not suitable for emptying this street stuff, there is so much cohesion about it. I understand there was difficulty about it, as the stuff would pack and get stuck fast.

Q.—Do you know what the expense is, after one of your scows reaches the place where the material is to be taken, of unloading it and spreading it about? A.—We give ten cents per cubic yard for unloading it and carrying it a certain distance—say fifty or seventy-five feet. That is done in wheel-barrows.

Q.—Then the average cost for unloading a scow-load of stuff—say 250 yards—would be about $25? A.—That is about it.

Q.—What would be the expense of carrying it a greater distance? A.—Well, it would then be carried in carts, but if the distance was three or four hundred feet it would increase the cost four or five cents a yard—probably fourteen or fifteen cents per yard altogether.

This concluded Mr. Winants' testimony, and Francis Pidgeon, Inspector Thorne, and Commissioner Gardner were called for, but did not appear to be present or within reach of a messenger.

Mr. Eastman, after a brief consultation with members of the committee and with Gen. Barlow, said that the committee had decided, on account of the serious illness of Commissioner Smith, which to some extent prevented some gentlemen from being in attendance, to adjourn the investigation until Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, sharp. There was also another reason. There are a large number of bills, vouchers, and other documentary records to be examined. The only opportunity to examine these will be during the present week, previous to the next sitting. This would occupy considerable time, and Mr. Charlick had stated that he would have a room prepared at Police Head-quarters for the use of the committee while engaged in examining the records. The committee would proceed diligently in this duty of examination, and it was hoped that they would complete that branch of their labors before they again meet here, so that when they next meet they may close the investigation without resorting to any further adjournment. The investigation was then declared adjourned, so far as the taking of oral testimony is concerned, until Saturday next, when all witnesses already notified are required to be present.

THE SHOOTING OF McNAMARA.

PRECARIOUS CONDITION OF THE SUFFERER —STATEMENT OF DETECTIVE LEAHY— THREATS OF VENGEANCE.

Michael McNamara, the man who was shot on Sunday morning by Detective Leahy, of the Central Office, while searching the tenement-house, No. 530 West Twenty-ninth street, for the murderer of Schweich, the watchman at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, as fully reported in yesterday's TIMES, is lying at Bellevue Hospital, attended by Dr. Leroy J. Brooks, who states that his condition is very precarious. Detective Leahy appeared before Coroner Woltman yesterday afternoon, and gave bail in $2,500 to await the result of the injuries. Charles C. Doscher, of No. 214 Elm street, became his bondsman. The officer, who feels his unfortunate position very keenly, is on duty as usual. He claims to have been perfectly justified in using his pistol, believing that the life of his comrade, Detective Reilly, was in imminent danger. He states that they knocked loudly at the door, and called out that they were Police officers. McNamara stood at the door, and would not allow them to enter. Reilly forced open the door partially, when McNamara raised a heavy dirt shovel, and aimed a blow with this weapon at the head of the officer, but struck him on the hand. As he was aiming a second blow at Reilly he (Leahy) fired, with the unfortunate result already reported.

Detective Philip Rielly made a statement to a TIMES reporter, in substance as follows: He was detailed, with Detectives Woolsey, Von Gerichten, Leahy, Williamson, and Mullin, to prosecute the search for Herman Lienendorf, alias "Dutch Harmon," who is suspected of murdering the watchman Schweich. They went to the house No. 530 West Twenty-ninth street, where they knew that Herman's wife, who is a daughter of "Corkey Jack," also a well-known character, lived. Accompanied by Detective Leahy, he ascended to the apartments of the woman, and without parley broke down the door. Herman's wife was lying on the sofa. At the entrance of the officer she screamed, and kept on screaming until she alarmed the other occupants of the house. After searching the room and failing to find Herman, Detective Woolsey came up stairs and told them that the officer on post had seen four men enter the house. They then proceeded to search the house. They knocked at the doors of several rooms, proclaiming themselves Police officers, and were admitted and allowed to search the rooms. Arriving at the door of the room occupied by McNamara, they listened and heard excited whispering inside. They knocked at the door, and called out distinctly that they were Police officers, and demanded admittance. They received no reply, whereupon he (Rielly) put his shoulder to the door to force it open. McNamara was standing against the door, armed with a heavy shovel, such as is used by laborers engaged in excavating. As he pushed the door partially open, McNamara aimed a blow at him with the shovel. He dodged, and caught the blow on his right hand. Leahy then fired. From the resistance they met with, he felt confident that they had Herman caged in this room, and knowing his desperate character, expected every moment to be shot. Rielly added that he could produce several occupants of the house who heard them distinctly announce themselves as Police officers when they demanded admittance, and before they attempted to force the door open. Had McNamara struck him on the head with the shovel, it would, beyond a doubt, have fractured his skull.

The occurrence has created the most intense excitement among the denizens of the low tenement-houses near the scene of the tragedy, and they vow vengeance against the Police. The locality is one of the most dangerous in the City, the inhabitants continually waging war against the Police until it has become unsafe for an officer to attempt to make an arrest alone, and Capt. McElwaine has been for some time past compelled to place two patrolmen on each of the posts in the vicinity. Not many months ago an officer of the Twentieth Precinct was killed by a gang of young rowdies, one of whom he was endeavoring to arrest, and his murderers have not yet been brought to justice.

THE METHODIST PREACHERS.

The Methodist preachers held their regular weekly meeting, yesterday morning, at No. 805 Broadway, Brother Mervin presiding. After prayer by Brother Thompson, Dr. Osborne read a short essay on the Nestorian Church, showing that the vast body of Christians in Persia are not Persians but descendants of the Jews, who by the direction of Christ, left Jerusalem immediately before its destruction by the Romans. They are not, as is claimed by some, descendants of the ten lost tribes. Brother Ratterberry followed with some remarks on the Excise law, which, he said needed no amendment, but proper enforcement as it stands. In his opinion it was the duty of citizens to help its enforcement by complaining to the Excise Board of persons whom they know to be violating the law, in doing which they will teach the liquor-dealers that they cannot evade or disrespect the law.

THE BRITTON CASE.

Up to a late hour last evening District Attorney Britton had received no official notification of his removal from Gov. Dix. After Mr. Rodman had been sworn in yesterday, Mr. Britton turned the office and papers over to his successor, on that gentleman presenting his letter of appointment. Mr. Britton forwarded a letter to Gov. Dix last night in which he reviews the charges made against him, especially in regard to screening Mr. Baden from the Grand Jury, and quotes the evidence of that body on the subject, and while admitting the power of the Executive to remove, says he is content to leave the question of his guilt or innocence to the tribunal to which the Governor refers him—the people.

NEGROES AS LEGISLATORS.

THE TEST OF THEIR ABILITY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN R. B. ELLIOTT IN COLUMBIA.

As already stated in THE TIMES, Hon. Robert B. Elliott, one of the colored Congressmen from South Carolina, was given a public reception by the Republicans of his State, at the Capitol in Columbia, on Wednesday evening last. The *Union-Herald* of that city supplies us with a full report of his speech on that occasion, from which it appears that, after returning thanks for the honors conferred upon them, and expressing his gratification at the way in which his speeches and his efforts in behalf of civil rights have been received and applauded, not only in South Carolina but in the nation at large, he proceeded to discuss, plainly and eloquently, the important duties now demanding immediate attention from the colored men of his State. This portion of his speech we quote in full:

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION.

"I should fall short of my duty on this occasion," he said, "if I did not draw your attention to the immediate and commanding necessity of a change in the character of our administration of the public affairs of this State. Fellow-citizens, I approach this subject from the stand-point of a strict Republican. If there be any man here, or in this State, who can impeach or gainsay my Republican record, let him come forward. If there be any one who can show a longer, a more unthriving or consistent service of the Republican Party, I challenge him to appear. What I say to-night, I say as a Republican, standing on the identical platform which the Republican Party solemnly put forth to the world as the expression of the political faith of the Republican Party of South Carolina, on the 23d day of August, 1872. Upon that platform I still stand. If others have wandered from it, I have not. The pledges contained in that platform are still binding on my conscience and honor. Those pledges I must and shall redeem.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF THE NEGROES.

Fellow-citizens, no man can exaggerate or over-state the critical character of our present political situation upon the fortunes of the colored race. For centuries our history has been marked by oppression, in all its forms, at the hands of the white race of this country. We were that stricken and pitiable people whom the world seemed to believe was brought into existence solely for the service of the white races of the earth. The pathetic miseries, the hopeless subordination of our race, have formed one of the most deeply tragic features of the world's history. At last, the instincts of humanity, the divine sense of human brotherhood, have recognized us as men, entitled to the rights of men, worthy to be clothed with the powers and responsibilities of self-governing citizens. The vastness and rapidity of this change in our civil and political condition has no parallel. Many have, at every stage of our progress, predicted our failure. With what confidence did men foretell that the colored men of the South would not work except under the spur of the task-master's lash. Yet the crops of the South, for the last four years, are more than equal in amount to the crops of any four years during the days of slavery. How confidently was it said that the colored man had no sense of prudence, no provision for to-morrow—idly basking in the sunshine of to-day, and laying up nothing for the morrow. Yet one of the most marked results of freedom has been the universal and unconquerable desire of our race in these Southern States to secure homes and lands of their own. It has been our reproach with the white man that we were not content to pass all our years in tilling the lands of others. Thus, one by one, the colored race have shown to the world their right to a place among men; and our claim to such a place has been conceded at each step. Our present claim to complete civil rights and privileges will, I firmly believe, be soon granted.

THEIR CONSEQUENT NEW DUTIES.

But, fellow-citizens, rights impose duties. We are not now, as once we were, without responsibility because without power, without duties because without rights. In the order of God's providence, the political power of this State is in our hands. Ten years ago without a vestige of political power, we are to-day the absolute political masters of South Carolina. Such a change is without parallel, not only in its rapidity, but in the momentous responsibilities it imposes upon us. Are we so ignorant as to imagine that God and the world will not hold us to account for our use of all these rights? Never was there a people on whom the eyes of the whole world were fixed with more interest than on the people of South Carolina to-day. This proud State—mother of statesmen, numbering among her sons the brightest minds and bravest hearts that our country can boast—has been committed to our keeping. Our former masters have predicted our failure. Admitting, as many of our former slave-holders do, our capacity for improvement in many directions, they have declared that here, in the highest test, the negro would fail; that he would be the victim of the cunning and unscrupulous white man, and the base slave of his own greed and dishonesty.

THE RACE ON TRIAL.

I wish I had 10,000 voices with which to proclaim the great fact that they, the colored people of South Carolina, are now on trial before the whole country. The question is now to be decided—can the colored people of this State maintain and administer the government of this State upon the basis of self-government and unrestricted suffrage? This is the tremendous responsibility which we are to meet. The power we have will be our condemnation, unless we arouse ourselves to our responsibilities and resolve to be governed by a constant and profound regard for the public welfare. Remember, my fellow-citizens, that no fact is more deeply engraved on all the tablets of history than this; that individual prosperity can only be secured by an unselfish devotion to the good of the whole community. That State or community is hastening to destruction when its citizens are no longer bound to each other by the great moral ligament of a constant regard for the welfare of the community as a whole. Self-preservation demands unselfish patriotism. If we make of the machinery of government anything else than a means of promoting the common good, we remove the very foundations of all our civil liberties. The former slave-holder, who, perchance, still denies your right to freedom, and sullenly opposes every civil right which you demand, is not half so dangerous an enemy as he of your own party who teaches you to regard the functions of a public officer as the means of merely securing your own personal aggrandizement. Nothing can save that people who have come to consider public position as a source of private advantage or gain. Your liberties, your civil rights, all that you now hold most dear, will be dust and ashes, unless you use them under a sense of your responsibility for good government and the general public weal.

OPINION IN THE NORTH.

To-day the North doubts whether we can maintain decent government in South Carolina. To-day our friends blush for us. To-day they look to see whether we are capable of shaking off this monstrous burden of maladministration, and rising to a tolerable degree of regard for our common public interests. Mistakes, many and grievous, may be made without impairing the confidence of our generous friends abroad; but it is not our errors and inexperience which threaten to ruin us; it is the present reckless disregard of public interests, the prostitution of the machinery of the Government to personal ends, and the total lack of responsibility on the part of some of our public officers. We raise our demand for complete civil rights, and the answer is: Show us that you are capable of appreciating your rights, restore good government to South Carolina, use her revenues to public ends, build up her material prosperity, vindicate your right to be full citizens of the Republic, and your demand will meet no denial from any source.

THEIR DANGER ONLY FROM THEMSELVES.

I confess, fellow-citizens, that with all my zeal for equal civil rights—and it is a cause in which I am ready to lay down my life if need be—I confess with sadness greater than I can express, that here in South Carolina we to-day present a spectacle which does not excite interest in our cause—a spectacle which disheartens our friends, paralyzes our best efforts for the complete civil protection of our people, and makes the name of this State a by-word and reproach to our race. Our danger is not from without, but from within. It is not the Democracy that will overthrow us, it is our own party, with its faithless leaders and their infatuated henchmen. Let us not look abroad for our enemies; they are here, members of our own party, officers elected by our own votes. I have a hundred times lifted my voice before you in support of the principles and policy of the Republican Party. Those principles, under all circumstances, I shall assert and maintain. They are the expression of the highest political wisdom of the world. But I say to you, now, fellow-citizens, we may shout our party shibboleths, we may repeat our party watchwords, we may discourse ever so eloquently upon the glorious principles of the Republican Party, but all this will not save us from overthrow and defeat, unless we maintain good government in South Carolina. Party fidelity will never, in the long run, atone for willful disregard of public interests, or reckless extravagance in public expenditures. No party tie can ever be woven strong enough to hold together any party whose members are joined by nothing save the secret bond of a common hope of gain by public debauchery. Dissolution will follow pollution. Distrust is born of pollution. Discord is the child of fraud. Nothing but honor, honesty, patriotism, regard for the public interest, can preserve any party. There may be some so thoughtless or so base as to charge that the utterance of these truths is an act of treachery to our party. Fellow-citizens, the man who fails to speak is our real enemy. That man who hesitates to point out our true danger is the man of whom the Republican Party must beware. If what I say here to-night is not true, disprove it. If it is true, accept it, believe it, act upon it. I speak to-night from a deep sense of the danger that confronts us—a danger springing not from the Democracy of this State, not from the Tax-payers' Convention, not from any external foes, but from the extravagances, the disregard of public interests, the subordination of public aims to private gains, manifested so conspicuously by some of the members of our own party.

TRUST IN THE MASSES.

Let me say here that I still have full faith in the honesty and good intentions of the masses of our people. I believe that whenever the question of honesty or dishonesty, of economy or extravagance, in public affairs, of patriotism or of debauchery, is fairly presented to them, they will be found on the right side. I believe the colored people of this State will respond as promptly to such an issue as any people. What we need, what we must have, is an awakening of all the people to their duty. Each man who holds a vote must feel his responsibility for that vote—feel it as he feels his responsibility in his own personal affairs. For, after all, this misgovernment of which complaint is made, this reckless extravagance which now characterizes and disgraces us, will rest, in the end, upon the common people. The laborer in the end pays the penalty of bad government. Every mill of tax unnecessarily put upon the property of the State is a burden on the man who owns nothing but his own bare hands. If taxes are high, wages will be low. If taxes are heavy, rents will be high. All interests suffer in the long run alike. Aside from the injustice that may be done, the adding of an unnecessary tax on the lands results in a reduction of the laborer's wages who tills that land, or in an increase of his rent. So that it is true that the poor man suffers as much, and more, from misgovernment than the rich man. In a deeper sense than any political creed can express it, we are all brethren. We are brethren in the misfortunes, the burdens, the injustice, the distress which bad government brings in its train. None of us can escape these consequences. By the natural law of cause and effect, by the force of laws which no man can make or mar, we are bound for weal or wo to the fortunes of our State. Constituting a majority of the voters of the State, we are responsible before the world for her condition; her disgrace is made chargeable to us, and in all the evils which may threaten her we will be sufferers.

LET THEM DRIVE OUT THE THIEVES.

And now, fellow-citizens, I appeal to you, in the name of our true friends everywhere, in the name of the Republican Party, under whose guidance all our past progress has been achieved, in the name of the colored race, in the name of patriotism, of justice, of honor, of self-interest as a race, in the name of our republican idea of self-government, in the name of government by the people, of the people, and for the people, to arouse yourselves to these great, urgent, commanding, and sacred duties. I appeal to my fellow-Republicans of every race and nationality to arise in their strength and shake off the terrible incubus that weighs down our party, to strangle the poisonous viper that is sucking our life-blood, to remove the corroding leprosy that is gnawing at the vitals of our body politic. It is to you more especially, my colored fellow-citizens, that I at this time appeal. Our salvation or destruction will come from our own hands. Only those who refuse to use their eyes will deny the evils of which I have spoken. Only those who refuse to consult the universal experience of the world can doubt that such a condition of affairs will come to an early and disastrous end. Misgovernment works its own suicide. I appeal to you all as Republicans. Our principles are true and undeniable. Within our own political organization let us work out the needed reformation. At our side, aiding us with all the moral support of noble characters and spotless lives, will be found the great leaders of the Republican Party, the President of the United States, the great chieftain and great civilian, true always to civil rights and to the colored race, who seeks nothing so much as that true and lasting peace for our Southern States which comes from good government and the material prosperity of all our people; Charles Sumner, whose life-long devotion to the cause of freedom entitles him to our undying gratitude; Henry Wilson, our Vice President, true always to the best interests of our race; Morton, Dawes, Butler, Lawrence, Hoar, all those honored names, who, on the floor of Congress and throughout the country, have ever been swift to vindicate our rights and to advance our welfare. Fellow-citizens, the voices of such men must be heard. They call on us to discard such of our leaders as are bringing disgrace and destruction on us. They bid us rise in our manhood, and put off our false and dangerous sense of security in our numbers. They beseech us to rally, one and all, to the great work of restoring good government to South Carolina. They tell us in plain terms that our own safety depends on reform in our State affairs, in cutting off those who have proved unworthy of the trusts confided to their care, in recalling and reinstating honor and ability in our high places of public trust. They do not ask us to forsake the Republican Party, but rather to be true to that party, to vindicate its fair name, to make it, as it is, the party of progress, of intelligence, of public economy, and good faith. They warn us that, unless the Republicans of South Carolina take heed to their way, purify their administration of public affairs, select upright officers, expend the public revenues for the public good, the national Republicans will no longer recognize them as members of that party, or permit them to affiliate with the national organization. I call upon you, therefore, fellow-citizens, to look to your safety, to take instant heed for the honor and perpetuity of our party. Let us here resolve that South Carolina shall no longer be our reproach. Let us clear our skirts of the odium of governmental abuses. In such a good work our friends everywhere will join with us—the great Republican Party will aid us throughout the nation.

HONESTY, ECONOMY, AND GOOD GOVERNMENT.

Above all things, fellow-citizens, as representing the colored race, let us remove this ineffable disgrace and stain from our record as a race. We may be ignorant, we may be poor—but we can be honest. There is to-day, within our party, intelligence and integrity enough to give to our State a good government. There are men in our party who may be called to the helm of State, and who will faithfully carry out the pledges made in our party platform. Pledges are good, but we must put men behind these pledges who will keep them to the letter and in the spirit. Honesty, economy, good government—in city, county, and State—let this be our watchword, and our stern resolve. In that sign we shall conquer, and with our victory will come a more cheerful acquiescence in our political supremacy, a more friendly and helpful spirit between our two races, a more rapid progress in all moral and material interests, and a final vindication of the capacity of the colored race to preserve their own liberties and to respect the rights of others. To the accomplishment of such a work I pledge my most earnest efforts. With one heart, one aim, one determination, let us move forward to the re-establishment of an honest, economical, and respectable government in South Carolina.

THE KINGS COUNTY GRAND JURY.

The commission of District Attorney Rodman arrived from Albany yesterday morning. On its reception County Clerk George G. Herman notified Mr. Rodman, and that gentleman was at once sworn in. A number of legal gentlemen, who were present during the ceremony, on its conclusion tendered the new District Attorney their congratulations. The first one to tender his congratulations was Ex-District Attorney Britton, who grasped Mr. Rodman by the hand and shook it heartily. Mr. Edgar M. Cullen has resigned the position of Assistant District Attorney, and Mr. Rodman has signified his intention of appointing his law partner, Mr. Adams, to fill the vacancy. For the present no other changes are contemplated in the District Attorney's office.

On Saturday a Grand Jury was discharged in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and yesterday morning another Grand Jury, which has been waiting for two weeks the discharge of the former one, was impaneled in the Court of Sessions.

The new District Attorney, Rodman, sat in court during the impaneling and charging of the jury, and was then called by Judge Moore to a seat by his side on the bench, and was introduced to Justices Johnson and Voorhies. The names of the Grand Jurors are as follows:

Nelson M. Whipple, foreman; Edward L. Barrett, John W. Johnson, Edward Byrne, Wm. Williamson, Joseph S. Jones, Charles Schubert, Owen C. Cobb, Lewis Webb, Elias Hendrickson, Wm. Hegerman, Charles Kelsey, Walter M. Lock, John Reilly, George S. Hanford, George W. Allen, Henrick Reiss, Bernard Doyle, Wm. Williamson, John White, and Wm. Baylis.

In charging the jury Judge Moore said the delay in impaneling it had been occasioned by the sitting of another Grand Jury, impaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. There the term extended to the 1st of March, and the court had the power to keep them in session; and as only one Grand Jury could be impaneled in a county, the present one could not be called into existence. As the term of this court, said the Judge, will expire in two weeks, and another Grand Jury will be impaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, I cannot keep you in session beyond Saturday. You will probably congratulate yourselves that your term will be so short. But a good deal of business can be done in the four or five days you may be in session. The cases you will be required to consider will be criminal cases I presume. There are a number of cases in the jail, and they always have the preference over any other cases. It is proper they should, for if persons are guilty they ought to be punished; and if innocent, they certainly should be discharged. The Judge then called their attention to the cases required of him by statute—as lottery, extortion by officials, relating to the purity of elections, intemperance, &c. He desired them to dispatch their business rapidly, and not waste time in useless and lengthy debates. The jury-room was not a place for the airing of gentlemen's elocution and oratory.

The Grand Jury retired to their room, but there being no business for them to transact, they adjourned till to-day, after organizing.

The Petit Jury was then called and discharged until March 8, there being no cases for trial until the Grand Jury has got through with its labors. As the Grand Jury will have but five days to remain in session, it is not probable that the charity frauds, concerning which there is an immense mass of testimony, will be gone into.

THE POTTER'S FIELD INVESTIGATION.

At noon, to-day, the Aldermanic Committee in charge of the Potter's Field investigation will meet in the City Hall. They have not yet decided upon the character of their report, but each member has expressed himself in favor of stopping the present brutal mode of interring the unclaimed dead in pits, from which their recovery would be almost impossible. The committee intend to examine the entries of bodies which have been cast indiscriminately into a trench reserved for paupers, so as to find instances similar to that which has called forth the investigation. Their report will embody recommendations relative to the marking of coffins and graves, and the removal of the dead when claimed by relatives and friends. The question of giving bodies for dissection will also be referred to in the document, and the management of Potter's Field will be thoroughly exposed.

THE COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL.

The Law School of Columbia College, under the supervision of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, has developed in thirteen years from a nucleus of twenty-five students to a present membership of 450. Harvard University is represented in the Valedictorian elect, Francis B. Daniels, of Grafton, Vt., while Yale College appears in the Class President, Edward B. Cobb, of Tarrytown, N. Y., and local interests are represented by Mr. James M. Moore, of this City, as Grand Marshal.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

CHARLICK'S EXAMINATION.

HOW THE INSPECTORS OF ELECTION WERE MANIPULATED—AFFIDAVITS AND DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED.

The adjourned examination of Oliver Charlick, one of the Police Commissioners, made under orders of the court in relation to his official acts in appointing inspectors at the last election, was continued yesterday before Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court. In response to questions put by Mr. Wingate, Charlick testified as follows: The resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners appointing the Committee on Elections is under date of Aug. 13, 1873. The next meeting at which business was done relating to elections was Sept. 5. Sept. 9 was the next. The committee had no report to make that day, but a communication was received from Alexander Trayne asking for the appointment of certain persons as inspectors and poll clerks, which was referred to the committee. At the meeting on Sept. 26 action was taken on the proposition to lease certain places for election purposes, and, on application, to appoint inspectors. Oct. 2 the board next had a meeting, at which election business was done, and appointments of places of election were made. Oct. 6 was the next time of meeting.

It does not appear on the minutes of the Commissioners that the committee made any report back, other than to report the names of the inspectors appointed in the different districts throughout the City. On the margin of this report was written in pencil the politics of the different inspectors. This report was made on the 21st of October. Cannot tell in whose handwriting the penciling is.

Q.—Is there anything in the minutes showing the appointment of any inspectors prior to the 21st of October? A.—All that I find is that certain parties were removed, and I take this to be a pretty strong inference that some one had been appointed.

Q.—Between the 13th of August and 21st of October you find no record of any appointments. A.—No. On the 21st of October appears twenty-four columns of names. Daniel McGuire was removed for not appearing on the two first days of registry. My knowledge is that the election took place in November. That is as near as I can state. Had no care or charge about it. So far as I have read the minutes they do not show the appointment of any inspector prior to the 21st of October. In the Eighth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts appointments, removals, and substitution of inspectors were made. Do not know that Mr. Binckman was unfriendly to Tammany Hall. Do not know why I selected him to revise the list of Tammany Hall inspectors. I think I selected him because he was a reputable man and a Democrat. Don't know if I consulted Mr. Brinkman as a representative of Apollo Hall. Henry Hersh was recommended by Mr. Brinkman, but there is nothing to show he was appointed for Tammany. John Strang was a Republican. Didn't know that Tammany Hall was allowed but one inspector in the Eighth Assembly District. The list was one they could stand by without reference to politics. Never heard that Tammany Hall had to divide the inspectors with Mr. Brinckman. Before the official list for the Eighth District was made out, Mr. Gale had submitted another list in the interests of Tammany, but cannot say if I told Gale that he must consult Mr. Brinckman. Do not know if John Hill Bryant ever suggested any names. In the Eighteenth Assembly District, on behalf of Tammany, Thomas Roberts was appointed, but don't know if he served. Do not know Thomas S. Copeland, and never heard of him. Killian, a Democrat, was appointed, and afterward removed and replaced by Ferguson. Don't know that Killian was a Tammany man and Ferguson not. Do not know that Ferguson was an Apollo Hall man and a ballot-box stuffer. Joseph Herman was appointed for Tammany in the Second Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District John J. Welsh and Thos. E. Gould were appointed for Tammany in the Fourth District. Walsh was removed on the morning of the election, and Gould appointed in his place. John E. Murphy served, and was the man who made the affidavit on which Walsh was removed. I have heard that Murphy has been indicted for frauds committed in connection with the election. Don't know that Murphy was appointed as an Apollo Hall man, and acted as such throughout the election. Don't know that Murphy's frauds were committed against Tammany, but heard he had voted the Tammany ticket. Don't mean to assert that he was a Tammany man. Would draw the inference that he was not, from the fact that Murphy made the affidavit on which the only Tammany man was removed. John B. Lewis and George Roberts were appointed in the Fifth District on suggestion of Tammany; William P. Stratton was afterward appointed in the place of John B. Lewis. Don't know if Stratton was a Tammany man or not. James McCarty and Daniel Hughes were appointed in the Ninth District on suggestion of Tammany. Thomas Barrett was subsequently appointed in the room of McCarty. Don't know if Barrett was an Apollo Hall man. Never heard of his being indicted. Daniel Hughes was also removed, and William J. Boreman appointed in his place. Don't know if frauds were committed in that district. In the Fourteenth District Charles Woodhull and John J. Crowley were appointed, the latter suggested by Tammany. Crowley was removed, and another put in his place. Did not feel bound when I removed a Tammany man to put another Tammany man in his place. If a first recommendation proved bad, I would not accept it for a second appointment. A list of names was presented from the Twenty-first District. Was anxious to have the Democrats of that district agree. Gave Tammany Hall twenty-eight inspectors in the thirty-seven districts. From this, it would appear that some districts had no Tammany Hall men.

Q.—What was the object in giving Tammany all the inspectors in some districts, and Genet all in others? A.—There was no reason for it, other than objections to the character of some of the men suggested. The Genet men, as far as I know, were better. Did not appoint any man for Mr. Kelly or Mr. Genet; appointed them on the recommendation of the Democratic Association of that district. Only knows the residences of those he appointed as they gave them. Don't know that the State General Committee recognized Tammany as the only Democratic organization in this City. Didn't know that at the last election there was a combination between Apollo Hall and the Republicans. Don't know that Genet or Flynn visited me every day just preceding the election. Don't know if Genet got shaved in my private office. Don't know that all the inspectors appointed in the Twenty-first District were friendly to Genet. It was his impression that McQuade, who recommended the appointments, was friendly to Genet. James J. Welsh was removed on an affidavit of Murphy, stating that he made corrupt propositions in relation to giving the Tammany ticket a majority. Could not say if Walsh had a hearing on the charges. Made inquiries from various parties before acting on the charges. Inquired also as to the character of Murphy before acting on the affidavit he made against Welsh. The affidavit was presented on election day, and he deemed there was enough on the papers to authorize the removal; recollects a good deal of conversation on the part of Mr. Kelly on the morning of election in relation to removal of inspectors; don't recollect saying to Mr. Kelly that Mr. Walsh should not be removed; don't recollect Mr. Walsh making an affidavit denying the charges, and my saying it was a shame to have him removed; did not keep Walsh waiting nearly all day in hope of being restored, and never so promised him; John B. Lewis was removed because of his arrest by a United States Marshal; did not know that the man making the affidavit gave a false place of residence. James McCarty was removed on an affidavit charging him with proposing to carry the district by fair means or foul. I satisfied myself of the reliability of the parties making the affidavit, and believed the complaint to have been made in good faith. Daniel Hughes was removed on an affidavit charging him with proposing to carry the election of a Coroner by fraudulent practices. Don't know who Andrew Dawson, who made the affidavit, is, and did not know that no such man lived at the address given. Haggerty was arrested, but does not know if the person purporting to make the affidavit was a fictitious individual. John J. Crossley was removed on an affidavit of Charles Woodhull to the effect that he proposed to Woodhull to give a majority of the votes for Tammany. Mr. Sheridan was removed on affidavit of William Carter Wooster charging that he proposed in canvassing the votes to give a majority in favor of Tammany. Don't know who Dr. Wooster is. Don't know if Mr. O'Brien brought down most or all of those affidavits. Does not know if all removed were removed on election day; thinks some were removed before. On election day, Smith, Gardner, and myself were at head-quarters at 7:30 in the morning. A meeting was held before 10 o'clock A. M.; appointed no inspectors on election morning without submitting them to the board. Is sure an inspector named Quinn was not appointed without consultation with Smith and Gardner. Is pretty positive Sheriff Kelly was not at head-quarters on the morning of election. Don't recollect, when Quinn came in, asking Sheriff Kelly if he (Quinn) did not look like an honest man. At a meeting of the board held on the 10th of November a resolution was offered ratifying the appointment of inspectors made on election day, and tabled. Don't think he consulted Gen. Duryee as to the appointments made on election day; neither did he consult Commissioner Russell. Don't remember refusing Mr. Ackert a copy of the affidavits on which the removals were based. Regarded the request as impertinent, and don't think he showed him any papers. Don't know that Mr. James J. Killem had a message sent to him to resign, or that an officer told him if he did not resign he would be arrested. If such was done, he had no part in it. Cannot swear that I ever saw Killem's resignation (which is dated Nov. 1) before the 3d of November. Cannot say if Ackert demanded any other papers than those on which the removals had been made, but have the impression that he made a very general demand to see all papers in the office. The general telegram directing watchers to be removed outside the railing at the polling places was based on a complaint from the Captain of the Twenty-first Precinct that the watchers were so numerous as to crowd the canvassers and interfere with their duties.

At this point the examination was adjourned to Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., the court instructing Charlick that he must furnish the other side with full copies of the affidavits on which the removals of inspectors were made, and of all telegrams sent out from head-quarters on election day relating to the election.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Coroner Croker yesterday began an inquest in the case of Mr. Robert Launitz, the sculptor, who was killed by a collision in the Harlem Tunnel on the 27th of January last. Edward H. Betts testified: I knew the deceased for the past three or four years. On the morning of the collision I met him at the Harlem Depot. We came down together on the 9:27 train from Harlem. When we had reached about the centre of the tunnel the train suddenly came to a standstill. I afterward learned that there had been a torpedo placed on the track. Mr. Launitz and myself went out on the rear platform of the car to see what was the matter, it being so dark we could see nothing; we then returned to the car; a brakeman came in and got a "red signal lantern" and went on the rear platform, where he shook the lantern backward and forward; he then rushed through the car without giving any warning whatever; from his actions I inferred that there was some danger; I said to Launitz, "Come, Bob, here's a smash-up," and we rushed toward the other car to get out of the way; as I reached the platform of the other car the locomotive of the New-Haven train struck the rear car with terrific force, throwing me from the car, and, as I suppose, Launitz—who was right behind me—got his foot caught between the two cars; I, on being thrown from the car, became insensible, and on coming to found that I had been carried into the car in front of the one struck, which was then fifty feet behind; I saw no other signal of danger except that shown by the brakeman; I was badly injured about the left groin and thigh and both legs; on our arrival at the Grand Central Depot I was sent home in a carriage, where I have been confined until to-day; I heard no whistle blown or bell rung before we were struck by the New-Haven train.

Eugene Ketchum, of West Morrisania, testified: I came down on the 9:27 train with Mr. Launitz on the morning of the 21st of January. The train stopped on the trestle-work at about One Hundred and Third street, five or six minutes; saw a flagman on the ground displaying a flag, and a New-Haven train standing about 100 yards behind. We started again, and had gone about half way through the tunnel when I heard the explosion of a torpedo. I then went into the third car from the rear of the train. I had been there but a few moments when I felt the collision. Mr. Launitz was brought into the car. I thought from his appearance that he was dying.

John J. Ketchum was next called and testified: I live at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Second avenue. On the morning of the collision I came down on the 9:27 train from Harlem. We stopped on the trestle-work for some time, and then proceeded slowly into the tunnel. We had gone about half way through when I heard the explosion of the torpedo, and immediately afterward the whistle of the engine "down brakes," and the train stopped very suddenly. I got out and went down on the ground, and was shortly afterward joined by the conductor, (Mr. Wild.) There was a man standing on the up-track with a white lantern. The conductor asked him why the train was stopped, and he replied that he had orders to stop all trains for the present. The conductor then called out toward the south end of the tunnel, and asked if he could go through; some one in the distance replied in the affirmative, but that they must come slowly. The train then went out very slowly, and while going in this way I felt a terrible concussion, all the lights were put out, and some of the globes were broken. The train immediately stopped, the coupling between the smoking car and the engine being broken. Mr. Launitz, was attended by a physician who happened to be on the train, and who, after cutting Mr. Launitz's shoe and stocking off, found his foot badly crushed. I think if there had been a brakeman in the rear of the car with presence of mind enough to display a signal on his own responsibility without waiting for the conductor's orders, the collision would not have occurred. Judging from the force of the shock, I think the New-Haven train was going at the usual speed.

Lewis Wild, the conductor of the Harlem train, was then called, and testified: On the morning of the 21st of January I had charge of the 9 o'clock train from Williams' Bridge. Left Harlem, and stopped on trestle-work for a few minutes to allow the New-York Central train, which was ahead of us, to go into the tunnel. I moved up to the signal and remained there until it showed all right. I then entered the tunnel. The witness then stated the facts of the collision, as has been stated above, and said that had it been a clear morning the engineer of the New-Haven train could not have failed to see the red signal which was on the rear end of my car.

The inquest was then adjourned until Wednesday next.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock the State Senatorial Committee on Privileges and Elections met at the Metropolitan Hotel, and resumed the hearing of the Moore-Pinckney contested seat case. The members of the committee present were Senator Cole, the Chairman of the committee, and Senator Tobey. The attendance of witnesses was unusually large, and much dissatisfaction was evinced at the delay occasioned by the absence of Mr. Wingate, counsel for Mr. Moore, and the hearing was not commenced until an hour after the time announced. Walter S. Pinckney was present with his counsel, John I. Davenport. Mr. Davenport examined about eighty witnesses from the Nineteenth Assembly District, and all, with the exception of about two dozen, swore they had voted for Mr. Pinckney. About half a dozen of this number testified to having voted for Mr. McCafferty. John B. Ryer, one of the inspectors on the day of the election, testified that he had on two or three occasions to threaten to close the polling place owing to the conduct that was being carried on by those in the interest of Mr. Moore. Several persons were electioneering inside the building, and some persons handed the electors tickets, which were substituted for those they had already in their possession. Mr. Russel was the person who distributed the tickets when the voters presented them, and there was something stated about changing them; he would not swear that Mr. Russel, who was the Democratic inspector, was guilty of such conduct. William McDonald was present, and he made himself very conspicuous inside the booth in distributing tickets. Saw him give ballots to the people without being asked, in the booth, but after witness objected McDonald was put out. The inquiry was adjourned until Saturday morning, March 7.

A THIEVES' OUTFITTING HOUSE.

The robberies of coats and hats at the Mercantile Library this year have been on a more extensive scale than ever. Indeed this popular resort may be regarded as a thieves' outfitting house, so far as these articles are concerned, and the depredations appear to be viewed by the authorities of this institution with an apathy highly exasperating to the sufferers. At Philadelphia upright pegs are placed on the reading-desks, enabling those sitting at them to peruse a paper in peace of mind, undistracted by the necessity of continually casting furtive glances at their property. These robberies occur from the fact that the reading-rooms of the institution are practically open to the general public, who, under the circumstances, naturally prefer them to the Cooper Institute; for it is pleasanter to ascend one flight of stairs than five, more especially when there is an Aladdin-like prospect before you of exchanging old coats and hats for new. The feeling is general that the Mercantile Library—which enjoys an income of from $50,000 to $60,000 a year—has fallen into very inactive hands. Papers and periodicals are often times not placed on its tables until days after date; the furniture is ricketty, and a stool or chair may be unfit for use for weeks before it is removed. If the clock is going it is an event which creates wonder. This is not the way in which an institution with a magnificent income should be conducted, and it cannot be matter of surprise if there be a fallling off in subscriptions. The members should take some active steps to infuse new vigor into the concern. One of the weak points in the management hitherto has been that, instead of the officers being appointed on the ground of their special fitness, in respect of knowledge of literary matters, and executive ability, they owe their position mainly to personal influence.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Charles Parker, aged fifty, of No. 8 Goerck street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the forehead with a pistol while suffering from an extended debauch. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... Jacob Trueuf, aged forty-five, of No. 178 Ludlow street, fell down a hatchway at the premises No. 136 Ludlow street, yesterday, and was seriously injured.... Mrs. Louisa Warren, aged sixty-five, of No. 234 West Thirteenth street, was knocked down at Waverley place and Fifth avenue by a light wagon driven by W. A. Bloodgood, of No. 49 East Thirty-fourth street, and had her nose fractured. ....William Maunel, aged fifty-five, a colored man, of No. 201 Grand street, was kicked in the abdomen by Joseph Anderson, also colored, of No. 4 York street, yesterday, during a fight at the corner of Grand and Mercer streets, and was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... Kate McGrath, aged forty-five, of No. 9 Desbrosses street, while insane, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by jumping into the North River, from the pier at the foot of Laight street. She was rescued from drowning and taken home. ....A man, apparently about twenty years of age, supposed to be Thomas Carrick, of No. 112 West Thirty-fifth street, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, by dummy engine No. 7 of the Hudson River Railroad. The body was taken to the Morgue and Coroner Woltman was notified.... James Devine, aged forty, of No. 437 East Seventeenth street, fell down stairs at his residence yesterday and fractured his collar-bone. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DOWN-TOWN SWINDLERS.

GAMBLING DENS.

TRAPS FOR THE UNWARY IN WEST STREET —A REPORTER'S EXPERIENCE—OFFICIAL IGNORANCE.

Some few days ago a communication was received at the office of THE TIMES calling attention to the fact that "the neighborhood of West street, between Chambers and Canal streets, is infested with a gang of scoundrels in the garb of gentlemen, (?) who may be seen from morning until night hounding strangers, and by every artifice known to such rascals enticing them into a gambling den situated at No. 201 West street, where in nine cases out of ten they swindle the dupe out of whatever money he may have." The communication, apparently written by a person who had been "roped in," goes on to state that the writer had represented the matter to the chief officer of the Police precinct in which the house is situated, and failing to obtain redress there reported the circumstance to Mr. Matsell, who, being so thoroughly *en rapport* with such institutions, the correspondent thought would sympathize with his wrongs, and possibly give him some redress for the loss sustained by, as he alleges, the willful collusion of Matsell's subordinates. A reporter of THE TIMES was detailed to investigate the matter, and as an initiatory proceeding called on a person in the First Ward who is supposed to know of the existence and proprietary of such commercial enterprises in his neighborhood. "The gentleman," on being made aware of the nature of the contemplated investigation and the locale of the "den," said, There must be some mistake; that house is a very respectable place; it is at the corner of Jay and West streets; the store floor is all occupied as a bar; there is a barber's establishment on the second flat; and he believed the upper story was occupied by families. "Hullo, John!"—to his bar-tender—"do you know of any game at No. 201 West?" "No; I was bar-tending there for some time, and never heard of any such thing. There is one around the next corner, next to the horse-shoer's forge. It is in full blow, and is well known to all around the neighborhood; but I never heard of anything being carried out at No. 201. There may be a 'quiet game' by the milkmen who pass to and fro to Jersey in the early mornings, and make this place their house of call, but there is no swindling 'dodge' carried on there." The reporter determined to see for himself, and sauntered along the crowded sidewalk of West street. After proceeding some distance, and when in the neighborhood of Chambers street, he observed two individuals acting in a "very suspicious manner," and accordingly watched them closely. One, the younger, wore a soft felt hat, brown overcoat, and dark, ribbed cloth pantaloons. The other, a light-haired person with a red mustache, was attired in a coat of dubious color, dark pantaloons, and a "shocking bad hat." The writer observed that the twain exchanged nods and mysterious signals with the "loafers" at each corner, and seemed to be known along the route. "Gentlemen, can you tell me where here is Franklin street?" Both turned, and taking an instant survey of the querist, at once dissevered their fellowship, and he of the bad hat said, "I am just asking this gentleman the same question. I am going to Franklin and Broadway, and will accompany you." The writer thanked the fellow, and walked along, falling to the rear of his affable guide. He of the soft hat vanished very mysteriously, but the politeness of the other made amends for his absence. Becoming confidential, the former individual asked, "Have you come by the last train?"—'Twas in the neighborhood of the Erie depot. "No, not by the last train." "Well, I have and I'm very cold. Do you live here?" "No." At this interesting moment the gentleman with the soft hat, now impenetrably disguised beneath a high hat, approached the two strangers, and invited their attention to the attractions of an establishment where gold and silver watches and various articles of plate were to be had for a ridiculously small sum, and thrust a card to that effect into the hands of the writer. He of the red nose evidently thought the opportunity should be improved, said "'twas a —— good thing," and "for my part I'd like to stick the —— fellows." The writer was about consigning the card to his pocket, observing that he was in a hurry and would call again, when the disguised gentleman snatched the pasteboard away, and said, "Come in; I'll give you a catalogue of our goods." Meantime, the red-nosed individual had parted company with the writer. This scene occurred at the north-west corner of Jay and West streets, on the latter street. The sidewalk is covered over, and at the north end of the liquor store an oyster stand encumbers the path, and partly conceals the "den." In fact one must make a flank movement round the oyster stand to reach this Tiffany of West street. It is a small shanty, evidently constructed on the site of a hall or passage, and its window and door are muffled with yellow blinds. At the door of this establishment the writer saw his red-nosed acquaintance, and received from him urgent and privately-confidential signals to "come on." Entering, the place was found to be occupied by the disguised individual, he of the red nose, two men seated at a sort of roulette-table in the rear, and an eagle-nosed, oleaginous Hebrew, who presided behind a glass show-case, over the treasures of the establishment. The hackney conversation drew forth the many advantages to be derived by strangers from the peculiar mode of dealing adopted by this store, and the man who did not arrive by the last train thought what a lot of fools must be the wise men of Gotham in not availing themselves of the facilities of this disinterested enterprise and accumulate ancestral plate at a moment's notice for a trifling consideration—in short, for nothing.

"Did you say watches? Oh yes, Sir, we have them at all prices," and a model of a chronometer served up in a tin dish was slid along the glass case toward the counter. It gave forth a sound like the fall of a tin porringer on the sidewalk. Other tempting wares were displayed, but the obstinate stranger who persisted in keeping possession of the door would not speculate. Cerberus waxed sarcastic, glided into an angry mood, and finally exhausted his vocabulary of choice adjectives in requesting the visitor to "clear out." In about one hour afterward the writer came back to see his acquaintance, but they knew him not. Something unusual, and not visible to the naked eye, occurring somewhere on the long vista of Jay street, monopolized their profound attention, and their friend departed. Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, was subsequently seen by the writer, and asked if he knew of the existence of the institution in West street. He professed ignorance of the matter, but afterward acknowledged that he had received an anonymous communication, complaining of this very place, but, said he, "I sent a Sergeant and some men to the house and had it closed up. There is not," continued the Captain, "a lottery, gambling, or panel house in my precinct." "Well, Captain, I suppose it would surprise you to hear that the place at No. 201 West street is in full operation?" "Yes." "I was taken in there yesterday, and now, on my way up West street, I saw the parties who introduced me in standing at the door." The Captain again asserted that his precinct was clear of all objectionable houses, and said that a reporter from THE TIMES had called on him that morning in reference to the subject. The writer suggested that he was detailed to investigate the affair, and no other gentleman would be sent on the same business. He also informed Capt. Petty that institutions similar to that at No. 201 were in operation at Harrison street, and another on West street, between Duane and Jay streets. The Captain took a memorandum of the addresses, and expressed by his look of determination that he would leave his card at the places referred to.

EDUCATION IN ARIZONA.

Gov. Safford has made a report to the Legislature of Arizona of the condition and progress of the schools in that Territory during the past year, wherein, summing up the results, he says: "Under all the circumstances there has been gratifying progress in the promotion of education in Arizona during the past year. The last Legislature imposed a tax of twenty-five cents on each $100 of taxable property in the several counties for school purposes, and a like tax on all the property of the Territory to be collected and paid to the various counties in proportion to the number of children within each. But a small portion of the taxes derived from these two sources was paid until late in 1873, and, therefore, the benefits of this wise statute are only beginning to be realized. It is believed that there will be sufficient revenue in the future to maintain free schools in each of the districts in the Territory for at least six months of the year. As our schools are all primary in their character, the policy of employing female teachers has been favored, and put in practice so far as practicable. The experience of the most eminent educators throughout the land is in favor of female teachers. It has been the purpose of the officers in charge of our schools to procure the services of the best and most thorough teachers, and I believe that in the main such have been secured."

SPLENDID CHANCES.

Some most remarkable matrimonial advertisements appear in a Parisian contemporary, *Les Petites Affiches*:

No. 2,473.—A young lady of nineteen, whose fortune exceeds $4,000,000, wishes to marry a prince, duke, or marquis; in fact, a "great swell," (grand nom.) Address L. M. W., P. R., Paris, 8. No. 2,472 —A lady of thirty-two, with a dowry of $20,000 and expectations, and two daughters, well brought up, aged nineteen and twenty, with $16,000 and expectations, would like to marry gentleman of good position. Address, &c.

It seems that either the ladies are *difficiles*, or gentlemen singularly disinterested, inasmuch as these prizes, have, judging by the repetition of the advertisements, remained week after week in the market. There is a flavor of our own shoddy about the poor milliner wanting a Duke, Prince, or Marquis, in fact a "howling swell." All doubt as to the bona fide character of many of these matrimonial advertisements is put an end to by the fact that in divorce suits the revelation has been made that the marriage was brought about by advertisement, or "matrimonial agencies."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAN AND APES: An Exposition of Structural Resemblances and Differences Bearing upon Questions of Affinity and Origin. By ST. GEORGE MIVART, F. R. S. V. P. Z. S., Lecturer on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy at St. Mary's Hospital. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1874.

What is popularly understood by Darwinism is one of those scientific suggestions about which only a few people are ready to admit that they are not competent to form a very conclusive judgment. It is so easy to say that man is or is not descended from a monkey that everybody is ready to commit himself to one opinion or the other. But the question of natural selection cannot be thus easily solved. To affirm that it is an untenable doctrine is not to disprove it. And instead of being a very simple matter, as some suppose, it is deeply buried under a web of complex scientific problems, any one of which necessitates for its elucidation close inquiry and research. Mr. Mivart points out one only of these, and that one the most simple. Yet it, too, has given rise to many hot and not always very friendly discussions; and in some respects it has disclosed complications which are still far from being cleared up. With these, however, Mr. Mivart does not attempt to disturb the perspicuity of his description. And leaving aside altogether the physiological and psychological aspects of the subject, he gives us a simple and impartial statement of the anatomical resemblances only that exist between man and the ape. In this he sweeps away many popular notions concerning the gorilla, an animal not discovered by M. Du Chaillu, as many suppose, nor bearing as close a resemblance to the human form as may be found in other allied animals. In reference to some statements in this book, it is necessary, however, to remark that the doctrine of natural selection has attained a much stronger footing in Europe than in America. Hence it is that we find Mr. Mivart alluding to the change in popular opinion. For formerly "there was not tolerance to listen to, far less to fairly appreciate, the arguments advanced by certain men of science in support of their views. Now there is as little disposition as ever to weigh evidence, but the tendency is to accept, without examination and without criticism, the statements of every advocate of the essential unity of man and beasts." On this side of the Atlantic we have hardly arrived at that stage of pliability, and it is not very clear how, amid the diversity of opinions put forth by scientific men, it would be easy to do so. Hence, we may, with the more profit, follow our author in his present inquiry, which is instituted to learn, by the unimpassioned process of enumerating and weighing facts of structure, what is the teaching of nature as to the affinities of various apes to man as developed by anatomical research. The matters to be investigated concern physical science only, facts of zoölogy and anatomy, together with the inferences that may be drawn from them respecting man's bodily structure.

The work is divided into three parts. The first treats of the external form, habits, geographical distribution and classification of the apes and lemurs; the second, of the comparative anatomy of the external and internal skeletons, and the third, of the nervous system and visceral anatomy with a summary of characters and questions of affinity and origin. In a small space these branches of the subject are treated with considerable minuteness, and the explanations are made more clear by very numerous illustrations; but without occupying very much more than our allotted space, it would be impossible to enumerate the leading features of the inquiry. It is more easy to indicate the end to which it leads. There is a popular belief that the gorilla is the ape which bears the closest affinity to man. This is shown to be an error. He resembles man most in size, in the possession of a lobule to the ear, and in some other points of anatomical development; but in some respects he differs more than the majority of the apes. The chimpanzee and the orang are much more nearly allied to man in many particulars, and notably in certain developments of the brain. In other details the gibbons come nearest to us; in others, the baboons; and in others again, the cebidæ or apes of tropical America. A full understanding of this fact is very essential, because it leads to the deduction that "man, the apes, and the half apes cannot be arranged in a single ascending series, of which man is the term and culmination." Such an arrangement could be made with any one organ, but it cannot be made if all the organs are to be taken into account, and hence ensues one of the chief difficulties with which Mr. Darwin has had to contend.

But Mr. Mivart does not stop here. His summary of the anatomical questions of affinity and origin is an excellent though brief review of the most essential points in the discussion and of his own deductions from the evidence before him. It will well repay a careful examination, and will be found to contain some suggestions that to many readers will have the character of novelty. Thus in all respects we are inclined to regard this book as an extremely valuable addition to the literature of a most interesting, but much abused and little understood, problem of modern science; and one that ought to receive a large share of popularity.

A DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. With nearly 2,000 engravings on wood from ancient originals, illustrative of the industrial arts and social life of the Greeks and Romans. By ANTHONY RICH, B. A., some time of Caius College, Cambridge. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1874.

In many respects the student will find this work preferable to others with which he is probably more familiar. It is a new edition, and, in the author's judgment, as complete and accurate as he is able to make it, or as he designed it to be. Replete with illustrations, it will be found useful by the archæologist and the inquirer into ancient manners and customs, as well as to the classical student. The insertion of Greek synonyms adds very much to its utility, and so also do the frequent references to Greek and Roman writers. There is likewise at the end a classed index, with all the words relating to each set of subjects interspersed in the body of the work, which will be of much interest, and a good subject for examination to the student. Altogether, it will prove a valuable addition to our books of reference, and one combining a large amount of accurate information in a very convenient form.

HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH INSTITUTIONS, by PHILIP V. SMITH, M. A. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1874.

Mr. Smith is a barrister-at-law and a fellow of King's College, Cambridge. From a writer holding these distinctions, one is apt to expect something above the average of commonplace literature; but any such expectation in the present instance will lead to disappointment. Under a high-sounding title, suggestive of much research, we have only a very small manual, such as would not have done much for Mr. Smith's reputation if he had prepared it during his first term at the University. The best that can be said of it—that is, what there is of it, for the book is very trifling—is that it is tolerably free from error; although there are many constitutional points laid down with certainty which are open to very much doubt. Even at the outset Mr. Smith affirms too dogmatically the assertion that British institutions are derived "(1) from the laws and customs of the Teutonic tribes who, in the time of the old Roman Empire, occupied the central parts of Europe, and (2) from the feudal system, which grew out of those laws and customs at a period subsequent to the settlement of the Angles and Saxons in Britain, and which were imported into the country by the Norman conquest." It is not necessary to point out the objections to this proposition in itself, since they will at once occur to the mind of any intelligent student of early English history. But apart from inherent defects, the proposition is too limited. We should like to have from Mr. Smith a sketch of the history of the principle of trial by jury, for example, not from the reign of Henry II., but from earliest times. He would assuredly not find a resting-place among the laws and customs of Teutonic tribes. The title of the work would seem to require at our hands a more full criticism of questions of this kind that suggest themselves, but it will be better to regard the title as inappropriate to such a scanty result, and to regard the volume as merely a small book of reference for persons who are not adequately versed in certain facts of English constitutional history. In that light it may be useful, but it must always be a very weak and imperfect guide to the diligent inquirer.

THE YOUNG MAGDALEN, and Other Poems. By FRANCIS S. SMITH, &c. With a portrait of the author. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS. 1874.

The poem which gives the title to this volume occupies only seven of the 280 pages that it contains, but the author was fully justified in giving it all the prominence it has. It is a pleasant relief, amid the many volumes of "poems" that are issued for the benefit, let us hope, of publishers, to meet with one that we can raise above the ranks even of mediocrity. Our thanks are due, therefore, to Mr. Smith for the gratification that we experience. The majority of the pieces in this collection are slender in subject and structure. No lofty flights are attempted. But almost everywhere the true ring of genuine poetry may be detected, in varying degree certainly, but it is there, and very often it develops into a full, melodious tone. The opening piece is a production of much sweetness and merit, and throughout the book there are many that will claim almost equal attention. Whether the free use of the term "sobbing sea" was desirable in this piece may be a matter of taste. It seems to us the only prominent defect in the poem. For, apart from the harshness of the alliteration—with one of the most unpleasant sounds in the language—there remains the inapplicability of the term. Surely Mr. Smith could have chosen a better epithet than "sobbing," which, whether in its earlier or its more modern sense, is certainly not the best that could be found. Throughout the volume, however, there are many examples of want of polish, which, in a second edition, should be rectified. Portions of two stanzas in one of the pieces run thus:

> "A widow, wild with grief, bends o'er
> The corpse of a stalwart man,
> Who but a little while before
> His earthly course had *ran*."
>
> * * *
>
> "Again, what dreadful sight has made
> That mother's cheek to *blench?*"

Here we have two errors that are not to be brought within the limits of poetical license. Such sacrifices to rhyme cannot be justified. "Blench" and "blanch" are words with different meanings. The latter was evidently intended, but then it would not rhyme with "trench" in the next lines—

> "Her son has dug with pick and spade
> A grave as well as a trench."

And so sense was allowed to give way to the requirements of the rhyme.

Here is another instance of bad grammar:

> "Two young mechanics, going home
> From work, *was* standing near."

And in the following somewhat imperfect stanza, the conclusion of an address "to a skull," the blunder of using "will" for "shall" is very marked:

> "I cannot tell what thou hast been,
> But I know what thou art—
> A loathsome thing, whose hideous grin
> Strikes terror to the heart.
> I also know that when my soul
> The better land flees to;
> But a few months will onward roll
> Ere I will look like you."

But to show how effectually Mr. Smith has sometimes spoiled very favorable verses by a freak of carelessness, we quote the following, entitled "New-Year's Eve," where the end of the third stanza completely ruins the effect of the two preceding:

> "At the close of a bitter cold day
> When the snow on the frozen ground lay,
> A poor woman's child,
> With a face wan and mild,
> In a garret was passing away.
> Gaunt hunger,
> Dread hunger,
> Had stolen the bloom from his cheek,
> And his mother sat there,
> With a look of despair,
> To catch what her darling might speak.
> 'Come closer dear mother," he said,
> 'And lay your soft hand on my head,
> And tell me once more,
> Of that other bright shore,
> Where we never shall hunger for bread.'
> 'Hush, darling,
> Peace, darling.'
> She raised him to lull him to rest,
> And she brushed the soft hair
> From his forehead so fair,
> But he died as he lay on her breast.
> The morning broke joyous and clear,
> 'Twas the first of the opening year;
> But the shouts of gay boys,
> And the cannon's rude noise,
> Fell unheard on that poor mother's ear.
> Oh! hear it!
> Oh! heed it!
> Ye wealthy, well clothed, and well fed,
> In that season of joy,
> A mother and her boy,
> Had perished for the want of bread."

Neither can we say much for Mr. Smith's knowledge of French. In "The Irish Frenchman" he introduces the expression, "*Je n'entends pas*," and in a foot-note explains that the right pronunciation thereof is "Zhar nontong par," much after the fashion of Mr. "Non tong paw" in the old ditty. Nevertheless, with all such faults, we do not condemn this book. It sadly wants revision, but there is some genuine poetry in it. If Mr. Smith be careless, his pen has the true spirit of song guiding it sometimes, and hence we the more regret the blemishes. We advise the intending reader to open the volume first at page No. 161, and scan through "The Surprise Party." That and "The Young Magdalen" will at once commend the work.

FANNIE ST. JOHN. A romantic incident of the American Revolution. By EMILY PIERPONT DELESDERNIER, author of "Hortense," &c. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON. 1874.

During the greater portion of twenty-eight years M. St. John De Creve-Cœur was a farmer in New-Jersey. He then visited his paternal mansion at Ostend, and while there he rendered material assistance to five Americans who had escaped from an English prison, and had crossed the Straits of Dover, at imminent peril, in a small wherry. He caused them to be put on their way to America, and took the opportunity of sending by them letters to his wife and children, whom he had left behind. To these letters he received no answer. But in 1783 he was appointed Consul at New-York, where he arrived on the 19th of November, exactly five days before the English troops left the City. His wife was dead and his children had disappeared. On inquiry he learned that the latter had been taken to Boston, whither he went to seek them. He found them in the house of one Gustavus Fellows, well cared for and happy. Mr. Fellows had taken them under his protection as some return to the stranger who had assisted five of his countrymen in distress on the other side. The author of the present book is a grand-daughter of that Gustavus Fellows, and she has written it to perpetuate the memory of his benevolence. Fannie St. John was a daughter of Mr. Creve-Cœur, but why her name has been given to the story we cannot tell, except it be another memorial act. After seriously damaging the heart of a "Yankee school-master" in Boston she transferred her love to Paris, and ultimately married M. Otto, a Frenchman, who took part in [illegible] a piece of our Revolutionary history, which, with a laudable purpose, has been worked up by Mrs. Delesdernier into a very pleasant story. The chapters are agreeably written, but the various links of the history might have been better arranged and more intimately connected. In its present form a little is detracted from the smoothness of the narrative by this defect, but in all other respects the work may claim very general approval. It is a story told in an attractive manner, and one well worth reading; but it has a special value as a fragment of national history, gathered from the most exciting period. It is admirably printed on fine paper, and will serve as an ornamental book after its pages have been well read.

THE AMERICA'S CUP. A Nautical Poem, descriptive of the five international races between the yachts Livonia, representing the yacht clubs of the Royal Yacht Club Squadron of England, and the yachts Columbia and Sappho, of the New-York Yacht Club, for the possession of the Challenge Cup, won by the yacht America in the year 1851. New-York. 1874.

Mr. Morton's object seems to have been, apart from attempting a parody on some well-known verses, to perpetuate in the form of an elegant little book a series of victories of which the club, where he once was Secretary, is justly proud. He has succeeded. The book is gilt-edged, handsomely bound, beautifully printed on thick paper, and embellished with some capital photographs. It is a work for the parlor and the cabin-table, and yachtsmen are sure to be pleased with it.

FLORAL WORK. Illustrated. BRIGGS BROTHERS, Rochester. 1874.

This is an excellent guide to the amateur and professional gardener. It is complete in all those various matters of detail respecting the choice of flowers and seeds, which are required by everybody who takes an interest in the garden; and the authority of the well-known florists whose names are on the title page is guarantee for reliability. The illustrations are copious and very accurate, and the book, which, by the way, is issued quarterly, is in every respect admirably got up.

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

SECOND NOTICE.

—A large space in *Scribner's Monthly* is devoted to another able contribution by Edward King, on "The Great South," wherein he describes the scenery, resources, and mode of life of the people in the western portion of North Carolina. The negro population there is not numerous, but wherever the black man is found, says Mr. King, he is industrious, faithful, and usually prosperous. The writer considers this part of the country especially adapted to European immigration, the mineral and agricultural resources being all that can be desired. The picture he paints should, however, be alluring to others than Europeans who may be looking for a place wherein to settle in the Southern States. We commend the article as one that demands perusal. Another page records the history of the Credit Mobilier, the dishonesty of many, the noble honesty of at least one man, who resigned the best position his profession had afforded him rather than become a party to the proposals of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. Through the foreign readers of *Scribner's*—for there is an English edition—this article will serve to place the great scandal of the past year in a clearer light in Europe, where, although there prevails a dim idea of some tremendous rascality, the subject is but little understood outside of the circle most interested. We must pass over with only a mere mention and a word of praise Mr. Charles S. Robinson's interesting article entitled "Ajellak Allah, or the Women of the Arabs;" and also some curious passages in American history, which will be found in a chapter on the "Heiress of Washington," which, by the way, has also two or three very pretty illustrations; for a new writer claims attention—Mr. Edward P. Mitchell—who furnishes a humorous story and satire, under the not very euphonious designation of "The Tachypomp, a Mathematical Demonstration," wherein the delusive inquiries of a mechanical enthusiast and philosopher are oddly mingled with the common basis of most stories, a love affair. Mr. Mitchell will probably be heard from again. In "The Autobiography of an Atheist" there is, from an anonymous pen, one more commentary on the saddening history of John Stuart Mill. The serial stories, "Earthen Pitchers," and "Katherine Earl," are continued, and in both the interest is well sustained; and Dr. Holland has given us a liberal supply of his notes upon many subjects—all of which are marked by his characteristic vigor and earnestness. We do not say that we agree with them all, but they will certainly be read. There are also two contributions in verse which we must not leave unnoticed: one by James T. Fields, on Agassiz—a pleasantly-written tribute to the memory of the great zoölogist; the other an extremely pretty little piece by Richard Henry Stoddard, entitled "The Flower of Love Lies Bleeding." We regret that we have no space to reproduce it here; but no matter, it will be better read in the magazine.

—In *Harper's Monthly*, Mr. Charles Nordhoff has a good account of the light-houses of the United States, and of the duties, difficulties, and responsibilities of the Light-house Board. In the year 1872 there were 573 light-houses, and twenty-two light-ships, maintained exclusively by the Federal Government, besides thirty-three fog signals worked by steam or hot air, 354 beacons, and 2,762 buoys. All these are the free gift of the United States to mariners of all nations—no light-house dues being in any case exacted. Mr. Nordhoff has given us many valuable particulars that will be new to most readers, and in a series of well-executed illustrations he has shown the most striking types of light-houses, as rendered necessary by the peculiar conditions of the place where they are situated. A parallel contribution to this is one, also illustrated, on the observatories of the United States; both together furnishing a mass of information that all ought to have. It is not very long ago since the Messrs. Harper published an account of the Island of Bermuda, which was afterward virtually withdrawn as inaccurate. Now we have another contribution on the same subject, written in much more genial style and with all attention to accuracy. It describes in glowing terms these beautiful islands in the Atlantic, which, although under a foreign flag, should be visited more frequently than they are by Americans. The scenery, climate, and all the surroundings of the people are suggestive of luxurious ease and beauty; and in this paper the author, Christiana Round, has not failed to do them fair justice. "The scenery," says the writer,

> —"is exceedingly picturesque, and changes continually. Now you drive through wide stretches of country, and the landscape bears a striking resemblance to that of New-England; then through a narrow road, with high walls of rock on either hand, on the sides of which the maiden-hair fern grows in profusion, and the road is so winding that every new view which bursts suddenly upon you is a surprise; and then there are delightful glimpses of the sea, with its many islands. Walls of stone extend along the road-side, and over them clamber the morning-glory, the prickly-pear, and the night-blooming cereus. Great beds of geraniums, which mock our hot-houses in their profusion, grow wild. Hedges of oleander line the roads or border cultivated patches of land, protecting them from the high winds which at times sweep over the islands. Thirteen varieties of it are found here, and wherever you go it is one mass of pink and white blossoms. The lantana also grows wild along all the hedges. The passion-flower peeps out from its covert of green leaves, creeping up the branches of tall trees. The profusion of flowers is wonderful, and one can always have a bouquet for the gathering. The Winter is the regal time for them. About Christmas the roses, magnificent in size, and of great variety, are in all their glory. One gentleman [illegible] 150 varieties in great care seems to be taken to cultivate them. Here and there one sees a fine garden, but nothing that even approaches what might be accomplished with such a soil and climate.
>
> The beauty and variety of flowers are fully equaled by the excellence and diversity of fruits. Oranges of superior quality are raised, though their culture is not general. The lemon grows wild. The mango, guava, papaw, pomegranate, fig, arocada pear—whose lovers (for they can be called nothing else) become eloquent in its praise—the custard-apple, the banana—the lazy man's delight, bearing its wealth of fruit, and dying as it yields its single bunch, while the new plants springing up about its dead stalk maintain the supply the year round—all these fruits grow readily, and with due effort would grow abundantly."

Mr. A. G. Constable—a son of the well-known publisher, whose memoir has recently been published in Scotland by another son—gives some interesting recollections of the literary celebrities of Edinburgh of half a century ago. He is especially severe on Lord Brougham, from whom he seems to have derived impressions somewhat different from those made upon others who had some association with the great Chancellor. The paper is nevertheless one that will be read with profit. Mr. T. B. Thorpe has a corresponding notice of Lewis Gaylord Clark; and, suggested doubtless by Dr. Jewell's work, which we noticed recently, Mr. Nordhoff draws attention to the rights and wrongs of seamen. Mrs. Craik's story, and "The Living Link," by Prof. De Mille, are continued, and interspersed with other contributions which we cannot enumerate are two very good tales by Harriet Prescott Spofford and Mrs. Frank McCarthy. The Easy Chair, Editor's Drawer, and the Literary, Scientific, and Historical Records are more lively than usual, and aptly finish an exceedingly good number.

—The *Aldine* is, in many respects, more than usually interesting. The suggestion we offered last month has been acted upon, and with good results. The appearance of illustrations without any letter-press, either explanatory or descriptive, was an error which has now been fully corrected, and the literary character of the work, as well as its general interest, is largely enhanced. There is a wide difference between an art publication and a mere picture-book. The *Aldine* aspires to the higher rank, and it may be accepted as approaching as nearly to the highest position in that rank as is possible in the present condition of artistic development. Several views in Virginia are especially striking. They comprise the Balcony Falls on the James River, the Natural Bridge over Cedar Creek, and a view above Rope Ferry. As works of art these engravings are all that can be desired. Varieties of foliage are very effectively rendered, and the distances are well attended to. A comparison of those in the "Balcony Falls" and the "James River" will show the careful treatment of the engraver, where in one we have the clear though distant outline as seen through a transparent atmosphere, and in the other the hazy outline produced by the intervention of a passing shower. Such apparently trifling but really important details are the best evidence of the artist's skill. The larger of these pictures has been mounted in a *passe partout* and glass, and is in that form a very acceptable ornament for wall decoration. Two animal pieces after Specht, "English Grayhounds" and "Wild Boars" are well given. Specht is far from being an accurate painter of animals that are foreign to him. The forms of the hounds in the background of the first of these pictures are very defective. There are also serious faults in the drawing of the hind legs of the principal figure; but otherwise this is one of the best of Specht's dogs. The whole of the fore part of the animal is grandly done. "Her Treasure," after Paulsen, will have a special interest for the ladies, and an allegorical figure of Poland, by M. Mettais, a French artist, now in America, will excite an interest of a different kind in the hearts of all. The literary contributions are varied. They include a little judicious art criticism, some interesting descriptions, and a few good independent articles, making altogether one of the best tables of contents that we have had to notice.

—*St. Nicholas* gives the boys and girls this month such a long list of subjects for their entertainment that we find it impossible to enumerate anything like the majority of them. To the praise we have before rendered to this magazine we can add nothing, nor would we retract anything. It has no rival among juvenile serials, and since the conductors seem resolved to maintain it at the high point of excellence which it has reached, there is but very little prospect that any rival will make its appearance. *St. Nicholas* must therefore, perforce, be accepted as the standard American magazine for the rising generation. The frontispiece this month is an illustration of the statue of Jenner, by Monteverde, which attracted so much attention at the Vienna Exposition last Summer, and is, of course, accompanied by an account of the origin and early history of vaccination. Then we are told how the country people of Germany teach the bullfinch to sing; but the writer, R. E. Hale, has omitted to mention that the most effective lessons are usually given in the dark. He manages, however, to draw a capital moral from the description, which must not be lost upon the children. Robert Dale Owen appears among the contributors this month, and there are capital stories by Martha M. Thomas, Noah Brooks, James Richardson, H. L. H. Ward, and Charles Barnard. The serials, too, by F. R. Stockton and J. T. Trowbridge, are continued, "Fast Friends" growing quite exciting, while the poetry and other contributions upon all sorts of subjects, from natural history to Lemuel Gulliver, make up a most varied and amusing bill of fare. Nor must we forget Aunt Fanny, who attends studiously to the very little ones; and Jack in the pulpit, who discusses cleverly upon topics of many kinds, and stimulates his audience ingeniously enough to make researches for themselves. In short, every want which either the children can have or their parents can imagine in the pages of a child's magazine, seems to be forestalled by *St. Nicholas*, who very wisely considers that instruction and a high moral tone are essential elements of healthy recreative reading.

—*The Popular Science Monthly* having been restored to its legitimate field, makes amends for recent wanderings from the path of science by giving us some eminently practical papers. One by Mr. C. E. Pascoe, entitled "Electric Signaling on English Railroads," is a very clear and useful description of the "block system," adopted on the principal lines in Great Britain. The author appears to have made his inquiries at the Clapham Junction, a place for which he seems to entertain a very serious kind of respect, approaching well nigh to dread. The number of trains which pass this place during the twenty-four hours is given by Mr. Pascoe at about 800. Allowing them two minutes' interval between train A going out and train B coming in, what are the chances of train B dashing into the tail of train A? "They are so remote," answers Mr. Pascoe, "as scarcely to be thought of"—a security which is entirely due to the block system being there in full force. It is from the same cause that, in the Metropolitan Underground Railway, although as many as a thousand trains pass over the road every day, no accident of any importance has ever taken place. So, too, on the Great Western, trains are enabled to retain for a long distance a uniform pace of fifty-three and a quarter miles, and nearly as much on the Great Northern, with almost absolute safety, while express trains everywhere maintain an average speed of forty-seven and three-fourths miles per hour. Mr. Pascoe's description of the manner in which these results are obtained with so much safety, under the system introduced by Mr. W. H. Preece, of the Institute of Civil Engineers, is lucid, and should be closely examined. A system which has been so successful under the strain of an enormous traffic, as on the English railroads, cannot be too generally understood. Next in importance to this, to the unscientific reader at least, we must place Sir Henry Thompson's proposition on "The Disposal of the Dead," which has been reprinted from the *Contemporary Review*. The author advocates cremation in place of the present mode of sepulture. He follows only an idea that has long been gaining strength in Europe, but he puts it more strongly before the public than any of his predecessors have done. "Walking, Swimming, and Flying" is the title of a paper by Mr. E. Lewis, Jr., explaining the comparative anatomy of the organs of locomotion. It is suggested by a recent volume on the subject by Dr. Pettigrew, but nevertheless stands very well where it is. Dr. C. H. Hitchcock's article on "The World Before the Introduction of Life," suggests nothing new upon a very well-worn theme, and the same may be said of a paper by Dr. Dexter, of Chicago, upon the facial angle. Mr. Bliss, of the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, supplies a characteristic notice of the labors of Agassiz, taking ground which had not been touched in the many obituary notices which have appeared in eulogy of the deceased naturalist; and we must also notice a somewhat curious trifle on "Alternatives to the Intensity of Diseases," from the French of Alphonse De Candolle, wherein he tries to explain by the principle of natural selection why vaccination is less powerful than it once was as a preservative from the small-pox. The whole argument, however, is full of defects. Such are the principal materials of which the present number is composed. There are many others of more or less moment, but still valuable, for which we must refer to the work itself.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Conservation of Energy. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

On Missions. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

Problems of Life and Mind. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

The New Chemistry. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Woman Before the Law. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Lenten Thoughts. New-York: Thos. Whittaker.

Dear Fast of Lent. New-York: G. P. Dutton & Co.

MAD DOGS IN CHICAGO.

TWO FRANTIC CURS BITE SEVENTEEN PERSONS AND SIXTY DOGS—THEIR PURSUIT AND DEATH AT THE HANDS OF THE POLICE.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean, Feb. 21.

The quiet that usually pervades the thoroughfares of the North Side, toward the city limits, was ruffled yesterday morning by a genuine sensation. The terrible mischief was wrought by two or three large rabid dogs, which succeeded, before they were killed, in biting nearly twenty persons, most of them little boys and girls. They also opened the way for further mischief of the same sort by inflicting with the terrible disease upward of sixty dogs. The first that was known of danger in hydrophobic form was about 7 o'clock in the morning, when a large yellow dog was seen running frantically along Starr street, frothing at the mouth, and snapping at every person or animal that came in its way. There were but few pedestrians on the street, and the most of these were children, who were out at play or going on errands. The grown people who saw the mad animal seemed paralyzed with fear, and, instead of endeavoring to stay the animal's deadly career, sought safety in flight. The brute rushed upon numbers of little children whom it met in its rabid career, and bit them with more or less severity. Every dog that it met received its peculiar attentions, and Starr street resounded with the yelping of the poor bitten brutes. The "yallar dog" was having things its own way, and made a triumphal progress down the street, driving everything before it, and inspiring terror far and wide. The news finally reached the precinct station, and Officer Mameron was detailed to look after the animal. He found it, and at once gave chase. The dog ran out on the prairie, south of North avenue and west of Clybourne, keeping just out of pistol range, and stopping now and then to bite a brother dog or a child. Once the officer came near enough to fire with effect, but he only wounded the animal, and the frantic beast sped along faster than before. Reinforcements finally arrived in the persons of Officers Weber and Lee, and the three men assumed their speediest gait in their efforts to overtake the brute. But it still kept out of range, and jogged along snapping at real and imaginary enemies, and yelping with the pain that the wound gave it. The chase was a long and exciting one, and all the observers who were old enough to be sensible of danger "cleared the track." The officers were pretty thoroughly exhausted before they overhauled the dog at last. They were nearing the city limits, and were pressing hard upon him, when the animal suddenly jumped over a fence, ran into the house of J. Matts, No. 19 Hinche street, bringing consternation to the women folks, and sought refuge under a bed, where he growled at his persecutors as they surrounded him. A well-aimed bullet gave it its quietus. It had crowded into two hours a big day's work, even for a mad dog. It had planted its fangs in the flesh of twelve persons, had bitten nearly forty dogs, and had led the officers who pursued him a chase of several miles and an hour and a half in duration.

About the same time similar trouble was brewing in the Tenth Precinct, a little further south. A large dog frenzied with hydrophobia, attacked a little boy named Wm. A. Scheidler, who was delivering morning papers on Clybourne avenue, and bit him severely on the hand. Policemen were soon on his track, and he was killed. He succeeded in biting five persons, all children, and about fifteen dogs. Both animals seemed, as a general thing, to avoid adults, though the list of sufferers include several grown people, and passed many children unnoticed, but they bit every cur they chanced to meet, and curs are legion on the North Side. Medical assistance was summoned for the suffering children, and the best remedies were applied. Policemen were engaged during a good share of the day in hunting down and killing the animals which were bitten. Citizens also lent a helping hand, and many of them, during the day, sacrificed their pet "Fidos" and "Rovers" for the public safety. Appearances indicate that the terrible occurence of yesterday will be followed by a wholesale slaughtering of the worthless canines that infest the streets, and which at all times are a plague and a nuisance, and a constant menace of the direst evil.

The following is a list of the names and residences of the sufferers, so far as they could be ascertained. The reporter was not able to get the names, nor any definite information regarding four persons who were reported to be bitten:

A. Vanderburgh, aged thirty-five, No. 23 Starr street, bit in upper lip, right arm, and hands.

Margaretta Motars, aged fifteen, No. 33 Starr street, bit in arm.

Herman Mander, aged forty-two, No. 28 Starr street, bit in the leg.

Matthias Groseu, aged thirteen, No. 28 Starr street, bit in the leg.

Margaret Kemp, married, No. 567 Sedgwick street, bit in the shoulder.

Berthold Ludis, aged twelve, No. 646 Sedgwick street, bit in the arm.

Bertha Foelker, aged fourteen, No. 24 Landon street, bit in the hip.

Charles Peters, aged fifteen, No. 6 Fremont street, bit in the right arm.

Wm. August Scheidler, aged eight, No. 319 Clybourne avenue, bit in the hand.

Johnny Rhodes, aged nine, No. 86 Willow street.

Frank Baker, aged ten, No. 359 Orchard street.

John Living, aged nine, No. 34 Hurlbut street.

Mary Wengler, aged six, No. 444 Hurlbut street.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was impossible to obtain a description of the injuries received in several of the cases whose names are in the list.

A SCHOOL-GIRL ATTEMPTS TO FIRE A CHURCH.

The Boston *Herald* says that an attempt was made, Saturday forenoon, to fire the Webster Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Somerville, Mass., by a girl about twelve years old. The vestry of the church is hired by the city for school purposes, and the scholars are not over thirteen years of age. Saturday morning the teacher corrected one of the pupils, a girl, for some misdemeanor, and she became exceedingly angry at the treatment. During recess, while the scholars and teachers were out of doors, she took a hot coal from the stove and placed in it a waste basket. When the pupils came in smoke was seen in the room and the fire discovered. The basket was destroyed, but the fire was easily extinguished. The name of the girl is withheld. The church is a large one, and but for the timely discovery of the fire might have been destroyed.

RAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Feb. 16 says that the fall of rain during the preceding week had cut off the hope of sowing many thousands of acres in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay with grain in time for a crop, the low lands, and especially the adobe soils, being so full of water that two weeks of clear weather will not fit them for plowing. The *Alta* adds: "Experience has shown that fields sown in March with grain are unprofitable in three out of four years; and rather than make more experiments in that line, many farmers will let their land lie fallow. In the sandy districts the rain-fall has been less, the soil has not at any time been in bad condition for plowing, and the fields supplied with irrigation and not yet sown can be planted with cotton or castor-bean, which do not thrive in the cooler climate near the ocean. At Millerton, which is further south than any of the important grain districts in the San Joaquin Valley, the rain-fall has been fourteen inches—sufficient, so far, for all the purposes of the farmer."

CALIFORNIA STAGE ROBBERS.

FOUR OF THEM SENTENCED TO TWENTY-ONE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT—THEIR CRIME AND DETECTION.

From the Sacramento Union, Feb. 16.

Last Saturday Sheriff Hull, of Shasta County, assisted by citizens McGarry and Bickford, arrived in the city with three prisoners—John, alias "Shorty" Hayes, Charles Thompson, alias Bardon, and John Clark—who were en route for San Quentin to serve a term of twenty-one years for the robbery of the Oregon stage near Buckeye. The prisoners were left at the station-house until the departure of the Vallejo train, by which they were taken on the way to their destination. All were heavily ironed, wearing "jewelry" made especially for the occasion, Sheriff Hull being determined not to take any chances with the rascals.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to refer to the facts connected with the crime for which they are to suffer. On the 10th of last October four men stopped the stage half a mile this side of Buckeye, took from Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box gold dust to the value of $1,990, and a considerable sum in coin; besides which the ten passengers occupying the stage (including "Bill Dadd," who was returning from the Modoc war,) were searched and robbed of about $2,500, one Chinaman losing $1,000. On the 17th of the month Felix Tracy, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent in this city, received a dispatch announcing that an old convict, named John Clark, had purchased at Nord, on the California Pacific Railroad, a ticket for Sacramento, and was on the freight train coming down. The dispatch also suggested that Clark might have been connected with the stage robbery, and stated that Police Officer Harris would be able to recognize him.

This dispatch was turned over to Deputy Sheriff Burke, who transacted the detective business for the express company in this vicinity, and he, accompanied by Harris, took the up passenger train that afternoon, and reached Lincoln ahead of the freight, which arrived about dusk. It was a long train, and the caboose car, in which the passengers were, was hidden from sight around a curve. As the officers were going toward the end of the train, Burke saw a man who answered Clark's description moving toward them, but at about the same time he observed them, and turning about, walked toward the caboose, but instead of entering it, dodged beneath the cars as soon as the curve hid him from the officers' view, and was not again seen for some time. Entering the caboose, the officers looked for Clark, but did not find him; they did find, however, two old convicts, named Edward Martin, alias Duree, alias Lee, and Charley Thompson, alias Bardon. They were both arrested on suspicion, and were found to be armed. As soon as they were arrested, Martin exclaimed, "You've got the wrong party this time; he (indicating Thompson) was arrested by Jackson, at Shasta, for the stage robbery, if that's what you are after, and was discharged."

This was the first intimation Burke had of any arrest, but he concluded to hold his men, and after they were cared for, went out and searched for Clark. In the depot he saw a man who answered the description, arrested him, and made a cursory examination of his pockets, finding him armed with a six-shooter, and having also $17. Harris identified him as the man that was wanted. Clark pretended not to know Martin and Thompson, and they were apparently unacquainted with him. Nevertheless, after a while they made many attempts to talk with him, and were exceedingly impudent when told not to do so; but they were forced to keep quiet. Clark put up one of the windows, but Burke called to Harris, who sat by Clark, to put it down, that the prisoner might not have a chance to throw anything out.

The three men were brought to Sacramento, kept separate in the City Prison, and at times interviewed singly. Clark at first would not talk, but finally became communicative, and in accounting for his whereabouts for a few days previous, said he had stopped for a week with "Tom," a wood-chopper living four miles from Cottonwood, and a few days prior to that was in Redding. Sheriff Hull, being satisfied of the arrest of the parties, came down and took them to Shasta. Shortly afterward Officer Harris received a letter from Auburn, giving information as to the Forest Hill stage robbery. Oct. 22 the officers went up to Auburn and made inquiries. Subsequently, at Shasta, Burke went diligently at work and "worked up" the case in fine style. Accompanied by Sheriff Hull, he rode over the country for several days, following the track of the robbers, gaining little pieces of information in one place and another, ascertaining where the rascals had been in camp, what route they had traversed prior to and after the robbery, &c., gaining so much circumstantial evidence that he felt he had a pretty good case.

When the case of the prisoners came up for examination at Shasta, Oct. 28, the wood-chopper's evidence amounted to little for about an hour that he was on the stand, until finally a question was asked at Burke's suggestion which made him believe that the officers had positive information as to his connection with the robbers, when he broke down completely, and told all he knew of the operations of the gang. He stated that on the Monday previous to the robbery Shorty Hayes and Clark came walking up the railroad track and met him. Clark was an acquaintance whom he knew in Alta at one time, and he introduced Hayes. They stopped over night with him, and in conversation explained that they and two other friends were going to Oregon. They returned after the robbery, however, and stopped in the brush near the wood-chopper's for several days, during which time they confided to him what they had done. They left there on the evening of the 15th—two days before Burke and Harris made the Lincoln arrests. Meanwhile Thompson was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Jackson, at Shasta, but nothing positive could be proved against him, and he was discharged from custody. While he was locked up he wrote to Martin, alias Duree, who had been in jail at Chico, but was released on the 12th, sending him $20 to come and see him. They accordingly met, and subsequently Martin went on an expedition to try and find the place where Thompson had planted his share of the money, (about $1,200,) two miles from the scene of the robbery, but failed to find it.

As soon as Burke ascertained from the wood-chopper's evidence that Hayes was implicated, and learned something of his whereabouts, he telegraphed to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agent at San Francisco: "Shorty Hayes has gone below. He and Clark were at Tom's (the wood-chopper's) on the Sunday after the robbery, and had their share of the money. Tom has come out." The San Francisco Police commenced a search for "Shorty," and he was arrested next day, and held under a warrant which Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agents swore out. He was a day or two afterward taken up to Shasta by Sheriff Hull, who went down to get him.

The entire party of prisoners were subsequently conveyed to Auburn, where Hayes, Clark and Martin were indicted for the Forest Hill stage robbery. While they were confined at Auburn and Shasta they made desperate attempts to get out, but Hains had been informed of what they were up to, and the officers having the men in charge were notified and urged to use great caution. Our readers will recollect how nearly they succeeded in escaping on one occasion, Hayes being out several days.

Since their conviction the prisoners talk freely of the robberies, but will not tell who the fourth man was that participated in the Shasta robbery. Hayes says they intended to rob the stage on the night before they did, but they went on a chicken-stealing expedition to a neighboring ranch, and while they were returning the stage came along and they were not prepared for it. That time the stage had over $20,000 on board. On the day the robbery was committed the stage came in sight before they were ready for it, and Hayes' mask had to be used so hastily that he had time to make but one aperture for his eyes, and he laughs now when he refers to his having to "go one eye on it."

Of the money taken, Thompson's is "planted," as mentioned above, but he refuses to tell just where. Hayes' is thought to be in San Francisco. It appears that Clark when he was arrested had $950 of the gold-dust in a little sack tucked in his boot-leg, which, as he was not searched carefully when first arrested, was not discovered. He admits now having had it, and Thompson corroborates his story. They state that the disturbance Thompson and Martin made was kicked up so that Clark might get rid of the dust, and it was with the intention of throwing it out that Clark opened the window of the car, but that intention was defeated by Burke's intuitive knowledge that some trick was to be played, causing him to have the window closed. Some time afterward Burke moved into another portion of the car, to converse with a party with whom he had business, and Thompson and Martin succeeded in distracting Harris' attention, while Clark worked the sack out of his boot and dropped it on the floor, and with his foot pushed it beneath the seat. It has never been heard from since. The only portion of the stolen money recovered is $28 in dust and $16 in greenbacks, which Hayes and Clark gave "Tom," and which he surrendered to Burke. The recovery of the money, however, is comparatively a small matter when it is considered that one of the worst gangs that ever operated in the State—all old convicts—has been broken up so effectually, and the result is very creditable to Burke and those who assisted him.

SEMMES INVITED TO NEW-YORK.

We find the following curious statement credited to the Mobile (Ala.) *Register*: "As a strong evidence of the effect of time in healing old animosities, we note the receipt by Admiral R. Semmes of an invitation from a post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Rome, N. Y., to deliver a lecture at that place this Winter, for the benefit of the 'gravestone fund.' The letter says: 'The cruise of the Alabama, or anything that in your judgment would be of interest,' would be acceptable, and that 'the people of Central New-York would extend to you a cordial welcome.' We are confident that the Admiral would be much pleased to assist in commemorating the gallant dead of the Union army; but ex-Confederates have been reconstructed right out of their boots since those events sought to be commemorated, and all have to work pretty hard to make an honest living, and, as the Admiral is no exception to this rule, he cannot spare the time for so long a journey."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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OF THE
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They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

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NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND FIRST Mortgage bondholders, by applying at our office, can receive the report and plan of the committee for the reorganization.

Having marketed these Bonds, and being ourselves large holders thereof, we shall be glad to confer with other holders with a view to the protection of our mutual interests.

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ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., No. 112 Broadway, organize incorporated companies, and secure additional capital for mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and other legitimate enterprises possessing substantial inducements.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—Imports for the last 48 hours—Flour, 14,575 bbls.; Wheat, 41,035 bushels; Corn, 48,572 bushels; Oats, 59,523 bushels; Barley, 10,440 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 34,800 bushels; Corn, 44,400 bushels; Oats, 57,400 bushels; Barley, 2,800 bushels. This being a legal holiday, no business was transacted on 'Change. Grain was nominally unchanged. Provisions firm and active; Mess Pork, $16 @$16 50; Short Cuts, $16 50; Extra Clear, $18; Hams, 13c.; Shoulders, 8½c.@9c.; Breakfast Bacon, 9½c.@10c.; Smoked Beef, 16c.; Beef Tongues, $6 ⅌ dozen; Lard, in tcs. and bbls., 10c.; in tubs and kegs, 10½c.; Dressed Hogs, $7 50@$8.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at $1 40@$1 43. Corn steady; 58c.@63c. Oats steady at 46c.@53c. Butter firm. Pork dull and nominal; sales at $14 75. Lard dull and nominal; Steam, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Kettle, 8⅞c.@9c.; outside asked. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5½c., spot or March; Clear Rib, 7½c., spot or March; 8c. buyer May; Clear Sides, 7¾c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 8⅝c.@8¾c. Hogs—Only common grades offering; sales of light at $5 25@$5 50; heavy, $5 60@$5 70; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 1,700 head. Whisky steady at 95c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 23.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Amber Michigan, $1 48½; February, $1 48; March, $1 49@$1 49½; No. 2 Red, $1 46¼. Corn in fair demand and higher; High Mixed, 65½c.; June, 70¼c.; New, 61c.; Low Mixed, 63½c.; New, 60c.; no grade new, 57c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 51c.; No. 2 at 47c. Clover-seed firm, at $5 25@$5 30; Mammoth, $5 75. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 23.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 45c. Resin steady at $2 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard and $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar firm at $2 30.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 23.—Grain unchanged from Saturday's quotations; nothing doing. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 23.—Grain looking up; but few transactions. The holiday is generally observed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 23—6 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £424,000. Consols, 92⅛@92¼ for money and the account. New-York Central, 95⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59 .

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,000 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7⅝d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., deliverable March, at 7¾d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 44s. ⅌ cwt. Pork, 64s. ⅌ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon, 40s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Petroleum, 12½d. ⅌ gallon for Refined, and 9½d.@10d. for Spirits.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, £31 6s. ⅌ tun. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Tallow, 39s. 6d.@40s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Common Resin, 7s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, £29 6s. ⅌ tun. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 6d.@35s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 23.—Petroleum, 32½f. for fine Pale American.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar: Nos. 26, 101, 102, 107, 116, 287, 289, 117.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Barrett, J.—Nos. 21, 57, 66, 68, 69, 72, 75, 107, 194, 207, 264, 268, 273, 279, 25, 45, 49, 50, 55, 56, 58, 61, 70, 73, 74, 82, 87, 94, 116, 120 131, 138, 150, 176, 179, 181, 182, 189, 191, 196, 205, 208, 212, 267, 274, 276, 277, 278, 280, 281. Call, 272.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Demurrers.—5, Foley vs. Palmer et al. Issues of Law and Fact.—357, Winthrop, Executor, et al. vs. McKim et al.; 359, Post et al. vs. Weil; 12, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 20, Ritter vs. Bood; 53, Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.; 43, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 67, Potter vs. Coulter; 68, Munster vs. Seligman; 142, Sanders vs. Poor et al.; 152, Wilson et al. vs. Spring; 155 Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 156, St. Patrick's Mutual Aid and Benefit Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Aid Association; 165, Catlin, Executor, vs. Browning et al.; 168, Treadwill vs. Hoffman et al.; 169, Gusthal vs. Klig et al.; 185, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 23, Marx et al. vs. Goodwin et al.; 188, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 193, Mather vs. Mather, Executor, &c.; 195, Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 199, Walsh, Assignee, vs. Clews et al.; 183, Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.; 196, Balke vs. Klebisch et al.; 204, Dusenbury et al. vs. Callaghan et al.; 206, Kuseppel vs. Bangs et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—896, Manning et al. vs. Keenan et al.; 1734, Todd vs. Shelbourne, impleaded; 2968, Cunningham vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1024, Brown vs. Warner et al.; 562, Johnson vs. Davison; 1560, Griswold et al. vs. Daskam; 1488, Delamater vs. Hernance; 1600, Gondy vs. Poullaine; 1660, People of New-York vs. De Camp et al.; 1180, Thorp vs. Griffin et al.; 1550, Rowland vs. Berg; 237, Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Company; 1376½, Gould vs. Gordon; 1016, Wilson vs. Holbrook; 872, Diossy vs. Milderberger; 1354½, Murphy, &c., vs. Smith; 168, Weeks vs. Satterlee et al.; 2374, Nudig vs. The Mayor, &c.; 760, Barber vs. Clarke; 1626, Jacoby vs. Johnson et al.; 1338, Seventh Ward National Bank vs. Bishop et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—2117, Bradley vs. Mayor, &c.; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 829, Siney vs. Marshall; 637, Arthur et al. vs. Hampton; 427, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 2967, Roome vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 275, Home Insurance Company vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; 1327, McGregor vs. Boyle; 991, McMaster vs. Green et al.; 173, Nelson et al. vs. Degnan; 1105, Claflin et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al.; 455, Taylor vs. Eastman; 1215, Shaw vs. Duncan; 855, Wight vs. O'Brien, &c.; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 729, Herder vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1205, Bently vs. Weir; 887, Reid et al. vs. Schmale; 1313, Beckel vs. Schwartz; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 1095, Tappan vs. Wheeler; 807, Buncke et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1301, O. S. Navigation Company vs. Smith et al.; 595, Lessing vs. O'Brien; 765, Bradley vs. Preffand et al.; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Speir, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 763, Cousinery vs. Pearsall; 605, Ratzen vs. Weinecke; 570, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; 237, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 849, Wattles vs. Hubbard; 897, Krebe vs. Murray; 899, Jones vs. Barlow et al.; 459, Knowlton et al. vs. New-York and Panama Steam-ship Company; 845, Hawes et al. vs. Nolan et al.; 653, Petrie vs. Poillon; 637, Beveridge vs. Day; 41. Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 159, Martin vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 729, Hexter vs. Knox; 620, Knox vs. Hexter; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 741, Boschez vs. Frank et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—264, Thacher et al. vs. Dimick et al.; 784, Shook et al. vs. Anderson et al.; 838, Union Express Company vs. Hermance et al.; 1588, Bolton vs. Baxter; 216, McCoy vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 840, Homer et al. vs. Aborn; 862, Shephard vs. Fredericks et al.; 896, Pioneer Iron Works vs. Reynolds; 348, L. S. P. S. Company vs. Stewart et al.; 832, Towand et al. vs. Adams; 688, Luppold vs. Ohnmocht; 844, Crescent Iron Company vs. Westray et al.; 1950, Meredith et al. vs. The C. D. & V. Railroad Company; 632 Claflin et al. vs. Meyer; 866, Wallace vs. Fairchild.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—2120, Benezow vs. Richards; 2373, Schueller vs. Rosa; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third avenue Railroad; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; 3234, (Preference,) Jones vs. Kelly; 3888, (Preference,) Cuddy vs. Mayor; 3952, (Preference,) Henderson vs. Mayor; 2273, Beach vs. Bloss; 1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans; 2077, Heitler vs. Act et al.; 3934, (Preference,) O'Neil vs. Mayor; 1369, Bronx, Administratrix, vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 3988, (Preference,) Kingsland vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2726, Pollon vs. Hancox.

COMMON PLEAS, TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Hely by J. F. Daly, J.—2624, Tiffany & Co. vs. Martin; 2584, Kobbe et al. vs. Campbell; 2600, Sheron vs. Wray; 2631, Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2634, Lumley vs. Sheepe; 2641, Tyler vs. Stetson; 2277, Perry, administratrix, vs. Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company; 508, Domberg et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2570, Moller et al. vs. Tuska; 2571, Same vs. Same; 2598, Crary et al vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2604, Schwartz vs. Peck; 2595, Disney vs. Marshall; 2705, Powers vs. Schoonmaker.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Shea, C. J., Gross and Alker, JJ.—1, Finne vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 2, Tajetti vs. Bamberger; 3, Fisher vs. Gross; 4, Chrisfield vs. Rudolphy; 5, Egbert vs. Hiffelsheimer; 6, Nordlinger vs. Mittnacht; 7, Badoureau vs. Sutton; 8, Wheeler vs. McCabe; 9, Burrows vs. Raphael; 10, Stiner et al. vs. Keyworth; 11, Kelly vs. Willis; 12, Kuroski vs. Fleisch.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Daniel Sullivan, robbery; Thomas Daly, robbery; Michael P. Moloney, Thomas Moloney, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Rebecca A. French, grand larceny; Saul Adams, receiving stolen goods; Benjamin Newitter, John Broderick, false pretense; Ferdinand Belachofsky, John Bernheimer, false pretense; John L. Kennin, assault and battery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Brady, J.—Patrick Clark, Jr., manslaughter; Mary More, alias Long Mary, larceny; William Hawley, bigamy.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

[illegible] vs. Vogt, &c.; motion denied with $10 [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CHESNEY WOLD—Mme. Fanny Janauschek, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Milnes Levick, Mr. Charles Walcot.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—VARIETIES—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox, Wilson Brothers.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE FELON'S WIFE—VARIETIES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY Entertainment.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEATHERSTOCKING—Mr. G. F. Rowe, Miss Cathcart.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

AIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

ROBINSON HALL.—LECTURE at 3 P. M., by Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D.—"Chronic Diseases."

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

FOR SALE.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room*, TIMES *Office.*

The Bureau of Charities has performed such excellent service in the past that it is a matter for public congratulation that the large meeting of influential citizens yesterday requested it to continue its labors. It has long been apparent that such an organization as this was needed to simplify and systematize the work of benevolence in this City. New-York gives almost without limit to the poor, but these alms being distributed through a large number of societies, many of which reach the same objects, it has frequently happened that much of the public liberality has been wasted. The supervision and system of the bureau was required to prevent this waste. In the future, whatever is given to relieve the distressed will go to the most needy. Our citizens should now come heartily to the support of the organized charities of the City, which are under intelligent control. They are ample to relieve all the persons really in want, and are so conducted as to prevent the increase of professional pauperism, which is the great peril of the present time.

It has not been very difficult to turn the position of the *Herald* in reference to the established City charities. From attack it has wheeled round to defense. It says it has not called Mr. BRACE and Mr. BARNARD rogues—it has only compared them with rogues. Most people will admit that this is a very manly excuse. It then pleads that it has not attacked Protestant charities—whereas, it has always singled out Protestant charities for attack. In regard to the Children's Aid Society, it has merely repeated the stale calumnies which were uttered by its old friends and allies, MIKE NORTON and TWEED, four years ago, and which those worthy confederates of the *Herald* were obliged to withdraw. There is not a solitary statement made by the *Herald* about the Children's Aid Society which is true; and it would be easy to prove it if it were worth while to answer any assertion of the *Herald's*. Just because the proprietor of that paper has opened some soup-kitchens, he sets to work vilifying every charity in the City. Their managers are all thieves; you can only trust what the French papers in the City call *Les Soupes Bennett*. Abolish the Children's Aid Society, burn the Five Points Mission, send the managers of the Charity Bureau to Sing Sing, down with everything and everybody except *Les Soupes Bennett*. Of course the public will do it because the *Herald* wishes it. Its influence has always been such a good one in the community that it would be almost sacrilegious to dispute its decrees now. We trust that Mr. BRACE will be led away to instant execution by way of making a beginning. Afterward let Mr. BARNARD be dismembered, and Mr. BERGH trampled to death by wild car-horses.

Mr. FORSTER tells us that CHARLES DICKENS was talking to him one day about the premature deaths of his old literary associates. "It is of no use talking about it," said FORSTER. "We shall not think of it the less," said DICKENS; and he seemed much depressed. That men occupied in severe mental labor rarely see threescore years, and that their end when it does come is very sudden, are facts which medical men may be able to explain to their own satisfaction, but which are not to be denied. To-day we record the death of one of the few surviving members of a group of writers who have made a considerable mark in the English literature of the present century. Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS, the editor of *Punch*, only succeeded to his friend MARK LEMON in that office four years ago. He was a strong and robust man, took good care of his health, and could not have been much overworked. Yet he has been struck down before passing the fated line of sixty years. The little band who established or worked at an early period for *Punch* are nearly all dead—DOUGLAS JERROLD, GILBERT A' BECKETT, THACKERAY, LEECH, TOM HOOD, the brothers BROUGH, LEMON, and now SHIRLEY BROOKS. JERROLD was only fifty-four when he died, and THACKERAY fifty-two. Poor LEECH was only forty-seven. Yet these men all accomplished an enormous amount of work in the scanty years allotted to them, and some of them built up undying reputations. Few men of fifty-two have so much to show for twenty years of work as THACKERAY—and it is within the period of twenty years that almost all his work was done. The name of MACAULAY is imperishable—yet MACAULAY died in his fifty-ninth year. Of Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS we can only say that he was a most genial and witty man, an accomplished scholar, a writer of some of the best English to be found in the periodical literature of the day, a thoroughly upright man, a faithful friend. He was the author of many of the best things which have appeared in *Punch* of late years—such as the parody on *Hiawatha*, the *Essence of Parliament*, most of the best verses, and nearly all the charming papers on the social follies or extravagancies of the day which have often rendered *Punch* a distinct power for good. With him, to the best of our belief, dies the last of the old staff of *Punch*. His loss will be greatly regretted in his own country; and perhaps everywhere it will remind his comrades of the pen that they are engaged in a field which is covered with the slain, and that for all of us the night is near at hand in which no man can work.

Public judgment concerning the Street-cleaning Bureau has now been fully made up. The evidence of the first two days proved beyond all doubt that the streets are not cleaned, and will not be under the present system. It is important, furthermore, to remember that these facts are established by the testimony of CHARLICK and Inspector THORNE. Yesterday the attention of the Assembly Investigating Committee was directed to the disposal of the street refuse, and it was shown that the City has been outrageously swindled. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company would have continued to take nearly all the street-refuse without cost to the City, and the Commissioners are deprived by this testimony of their last excuse for their wasteful and inefficient performance of their trust. The Committee of the Legislature will doubtless manage to place the whole business in proper hands before they give up their task.

This morning we publish in full that portion of the late speech of Mr. R. B. ELLIOTT, the colored member of Congress from South Carolina, which refers to the corruption and necessity of reform in the Government of his State, upon which we have lately commented. The public will not fail to notice that the warfare upon the scandal in South Carolina has been commenced by Republicans, just as the Tammany disgrace was first attacked by the same political agency. Democrats crowded in at the last hour in the latter case to claim the exclusive honor of the victory; and so they will in reference to South Carolina. But the public are never deceived by these late professors. The Democrats are always too late with their pretense of devotion to reform. They had an excellent chance in the case of Louisiana, but they left it for two of the most pronounced Republicans and supporters of the Administration in the Senate to bring the case of that unhappy State to public notice, and propose measures for its relief. It has been the chief merit of the Republican Party that it has never failed to check, and finally uproots the evils which have grown up under its party domination. Because of this fact, the party has been so greatly trusted by the people, and it will yet be trusted to correct whatever may be amiss in the South.

When the Post Office Department is permitted to carry only letters and newspapers it will be much more nearly self-supporting. Under the present laws, anything weighing four pounds or less can be sent through the mails by paying three and one-half cents per pound, but the cost of transporting anything but letters and newspapers is largely in excess of this amount. We are, therefore, glad to know that the Senate Committee on Appropriations will report an amendment to existing laws which will in the future prohibit the conveyance in the mails of samples of merchandise, articles of clothing, seeds, bee-hives, bulbs, roots, books, ores, and the many other incongruous articles with which they have been lumbered. Such an amendment as this is imperatively required to protect the public interests, and we hope the provision to be reported by the committee will meet with no opposition. It is estimated that there will be a deficiency in the Post Office Department, under the existing laws, of $7,000,000 during the present year, and it is the duty of Congress to use all possible means to reduce this somewhat formidable amount. Much can be done in this direction by simply confining the department to its legitimate duties.

The attendance at the rapid-transit meeting, last night, was rather slim—a fact probably due to the absence of influential citizens from the list of speakers, and to the marked disfavor with which most tax-payers regard the proposed employment of City money in building a local railroad. We give a full report of Mr. EASTMAN'S speech, which was about the only address worth listening to. As a popular statement of the interest which people along the Hudson and in other parts of the State, as well as people in the City itself, have in the question, Mr. EASTMAN'S speech deserves to be read. It does not go into the merits of the real question at issue, "Shall the City build a railroad?" and the result of the meeting does not certainly warrant the belief that even on a popular vote that question would be answered in the affirmative.

THE INEQUALITIES OF TAXATION.

We briefly adverted on Sunday to the report of the State Assessors on the existing methods of assessing property liable to taxation in this State. Since the publication of the report on local taxation by Messrs. WELLS, DODGE and CUYLER, there has been published no such suggestive array of facts on the subject in question as is contained in this document. The two reports have this essential difference: The one of which Mr. DAVID A. WELLS is the author shows a natural and necessary connection between its facts and generalizations, while in the one signed by Messrs. HADLEY, BRIGGS and FOWLER, the facts illustrate conclusions differing for the most part from those to which the Assessors subscribe. For example, the State Assessors praise the Boards of County Supervisors as being composed of men who are "intelligent, prompt, and capable, knowing what is right, with honesty and firmness to insist on and practice it," and yet they cite a large number of gross inequalities of assessment as between one part of a county and another, which could hardly exist if the Supervisors were all that is claimed on their behalf. Then, we find that the local Assessors are "generally men of intelligence, candor, and fairness, desirous of doing their duty." Looking a little further into the matter, it becomes apparent that the "candor" of the local Assessors is chiefly displayed in the universal admission that the law under which they act is ignored, and their official oath regarded as a mere form. Among the samples of their "intelligence" we find the following: Many Assessors regard their duty discharged when they place the name of the tax-payers on the roll with the valuation opposite, which has been there for perhaps 20 years; in a town districted among three Assessors, one valued personal property at 100 per cent., and another at 50 per cent., and a third at 33⅓ per cent., and nobody was more surprised than themselves when the fact was brought out; a large number of Assessors had never even seen the laws defining their duties, and had consequently the crudest possible ideas of where their functions begin and end. The "fairness" of these local Assessors appears to be chiefly exemplified in the determination that their own neighborhood shall not be assessed at a higher ratio than their neighbors.

The State Assessors admit that all over the State, the assessment of personal property has now reached the point where virtually the amount of the assessment "depends more on the will, craft, conscience—or want of conscience—of the party assessed, than upon the law or its enforcement." They state, further, that less than 15 per cent. of the personal property of the State liable to taxation finds a place on the rolls of the Assessor. This is more than was ever claimed by Mr. WELLS and his associate Commissioners, who contented themselves with the statement that 20 per cent. only of the taxable personal property of the State is assessed. In place of the present necessarily capricious method of taxing personal property—a system which, as the Assessors admit, bears with great hardship on the property of women, lunatics, and minors—*i. e.*, those who are unfitted for practicing the usual deception—Mr. WELLS proposed to substitute the following: Tax, according to a uniform system, the property of moneyed corporations and unincorporated deposit bankers, and as an index to the personal property of private individuals assess them on a sum equivalent to three times the annual rental value of their residences. The State Assessors refer to this as "a visionary experimental scheme," and insist simply that the law as it stands should be faithfully executed. That law defines personal estate as "all household furniture, money, goods, chattels, debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, bond, or mortgage; public stocks and stocks in moneyed corporations," including also the capital of incorporated companies which is not invested in real estate. The execution of this law as it stands, leads to an amount of false swearing which not even the obnoxious income tax could be charged with, and its impartial enforcement would involve an amount of petty espionage and official interference with private business very much more oppressive than is involved in the carrying out of our intricate and voluminous tariff legislation. There are these additional objections to the existing law, that it keeps capital out of the State of New-York, to the profit of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other States where a more enlightened system prevails, and that it fails altogether to reach the property of non-residents and of corporations whose head-quarters are in other States. While the Assessors were about it, they should have gone a little more deeply into the remedies for the inequalities of taxation of personal property.

The Assessors make the rather startling statement, that in every section of the State "the universal statement and evidence is that the farm lands have depreciated in value from ten to thirty per cent. in the last six years." They add, that "in many of the best agricultural counties the number of farms is constantly decreasing, and the population is not so large now, as ten or twenty years ago." The last statement is undoubtedly true, but admitting them all to be equally well founded, it does not follow, as the Assessors wish us to believe, that the City of New-York pays no more than its due proportion of State taxes. Population has certainly not declined in Dutchess County, and yet Mr. WELLS showed that in 11 years the valuation of that county had increased only to the amount of $242,703. Erie has made enormous strides in population, but in 12 years the assessed valuation of Erie shows an increase of but $142,712. Monroe gained 17 per cent. in population in 10 years, but the assessed valuation of Monroe absolutely decreased by over a million of dollars during the same period. The State Assessors state that the rapid growth of cities like New-York, Brooklyn, Rochester, and Buffalo, show where we may look for the largest percentage of increase in values. Yet Erie County, whose valuation hardly advances at all, includes Buffalo, and Monroe, which lately showed a positive falling off, includes Rochester. We agree with the State Assessors in the opinion that "were all property assessed at full value, the rate would be reduced from three per cent. to perhaps one-half per cent., and the inducement to avoid the Assessor would no longer exist." But we despair of seeing any such sweeping reform carried out till the interior counties of the State make up their minds to pay taxes on at least half the actual value of their real and personal estate.

ELSASS-LORRAINE.

The Alsatian Deputies have withdrawn from the German Reichstag, after fulfilling their mission by protesting against the injustice of the annexation of their province. One of them made the suggestion that their nationality should be decided by a *plebiscitum*, which, of course, was denied. Another, in a stirring speech, said that they had been sent to Berlin to proclaim their affection for their French fatherland, and that the annexation of Elsass-Lorraine was an act of violence which would forever prevent them from considering Germans as their brethren. The presence of delegates actuated by such a spirit was not desirable, threatening as it did to bring into collision at any moment the antagonistic elements existing in the House. Conscious of the fact, and, moreover, of the impossibility of an adjustment, the representatives of Elsass returned to Strasbourg; and it may reasonably be asked whether, under the circumstances, they could have done better. Perhaps it may be a question whether the course they pursued is the wisest as regards their own interests, and whether it is likely to promote those of their ill-fated province. But there are times and conditions when other than immediate interests and practical results are to be considered. Whatever these may be, it must be allowed that there is true courage in a people boldly choosing their representatives from among the sworn adversaries of their conquerors. It was an act of manliness in these representatives, who accepted the unpromising mission to raise, in the very heart of Germany, the voice of protestation against German rule. Conduct like theirs is inspired by a high sense of duty, and by motives of fidelity to principle which must be respected. These men knew beforehand what awaited them in Berlin. They could not have had any misgivings about the result of their action. They went, notwithstanding, to use against what is for the time an overwhelming material power, the only weapon left to them—moral force. The mere exhibition of this in vindication of a right may be edifying, but unless it be aided by stronger circumstances it rarely has any immediate effect; nevertheless, it serves to maintain an antagonism between parties, which finally may turn to the advantage of the weaker, though past experience teaches that the sword alone is the strong means for redressing wrongs which have been inflicted by the sword.

Now, what is to follow this step which the Alsatian Deputies have taken? Will the German Government consider that their resignation is virtually tendered? Will it leave their seats vacant, and pass on to regular business, or will it order new elections? And what will happen if the same men are returned again, as, if we may judge from what has just taken place, it is most likely they will be? Elsass-Lorraine is not willing yet to pass quietly under the common law of Germany. Three years of exceptional rule and probation have wrought little change in the dispositions of the people of that spirited province. Its feelings are as anti-German as they were on the day it was wrenched from France, and there seems to be no remedy at present for that fact. An imperial decree, so potent in many things, is powerless here. It can impose a yoke; it can enforce outward submission; it can establish all sorts of regulations and laws; but it cannot bend to its pleasure the wills and hearts of men; nor do the Alsatians as yet seem ready to surrender their opinions, and meekly to acquiesce in the decision of the God of battles.

Prince BISMARCK may, perhaps, now realize how difficult a task he prepared for himself and his successors when he turned a defensive war into a war of conquest. In justification of his course, he has declared that he only yielded to military necessity. But if united Germany could protect herself only by converting a strip of foreign land into a rampart, it must be confessed that her power has been vastly overrated. Moreover, there is no doubt that what may, with difficulty, be secured by annexing a people against their will, could have been secured far better by a policy of justice and generosity. Gen. VON MOLTKE is right when he says that what Germany has acquired in six months it will have to protect by force of arms for half a century to come. In the meantime, a military organization has to be kept up, the expenditure of which taxes the people to their utmost, and is an excessive strain on their finances as well as on their powers of production and of living. Such, however, are the consequences of that war policy which stakes the future on the vainglorious passions of the present, and forgets that the interests of civilized nations require them to benefit each other as much as possible in times of peace, and to injure each other as little as possible in times of war.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Our sportive contemporary, the *Sun*, invites us to consider the question who shall be elected the next Governor of New-York? We have been thinking over the subject, and will now tell our contemporary, in strict confidence, the conclusions to which we have arrived.

The *Sun* begins by mentioning that we were the means of electing HAVEMEYER as Mayor, and that we are now sorry for it. We *are* sorry that Mr. HAVEMEYER was elected, but, to be candid, we do not think we had very much to do with electing him. We held off from supporting him so long, that we were charged by the *Sun* and other papers with having a secret candidate of our own, in the person of Ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN. But in 1872 there was no known reason why HAVEMEYER should not make a very good Mayor. He was a respectable man—what is called "one of our best citizens." Who could foresee that he would fill every office with incompetent persons, just because they happened to be his cronies? We can only speak of a man as we find him, and in 1872 we spoke well of Mr. HAVEMEYER, because we knew nothing against him. He was very strongly "indorsed" by Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ and other gentlemen for whom we have a great respect, and for once we were guided by their recommendations. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and Mr. HAVEMEYER has turned out to be a very unwholesome sort of pudding, and so we shall have nothing more to do with him.

The *Sun* goes on to say that it will never do to run Gov. DIX again. What! not when he has the immense support of the "Liberals" at his back? The *Sun* thought that the Liberals were going to carry everything before them in 1872, and surely now that they mean to combine with the Republicans in re-electing Gov. DIX there can be no doubt of the result. The *Sun* must take care that it does not get up too late in the morning.

But our contemporary proposes that we shall nominate the next candidate for Governor, and it promises to support him. It will shine, it says, exclusively for us, and "its price will not be even two cents, but nothing at all." This is too liberal. The *Sun* is very cheap at two cents, and no one would desire to have it for less. We cannot, therefore, accept the proposed sacrifice. We shall insist on paying our two cents as usual. With great generosity, our contemporary repeats its pledge that it will support any candidate we like to name, and leaves us free to make the selection, with the single unimportant condition that we name HENRY R. SELDEN. Now this is a very tempting offer, for Mr. SELDEN'S reputation is world-wide, and we have not a word to say against him. But we really think that we know a better candidate, and we submit his name to the *Sun* in the fullest confidence that it will help to elect him. Our contemporary doubtless looks occasionally at the *Commercial Advertiser*, an evening paper of this City, and it must know that its editor is very familiar with the way in which "the old thing works"—to borrow the slang of the day—at Albany. He has all the qualifications requisite for the office of Governor, including a large stock of relations anxious for office. A deputation of them may already be found in various City offices, but naturally something better may be looked for. As for skilled talent, if it cannot be found in the *Commercial* office, we do not know where we are to look for it. In short, the candidate we beg to nominate is Mr. HUGH HASTINGS, of the Third House at Albany and the *Commercial Advertiser*—two claims to distinction rarely combined in one man. He says that if the *Sun* and TIMES work together they will produce a "monstrosity," and this nomination will certainly justify his prediction. It seems to supply the very phenomenon he is looking for. The candidate we suggest would be a curiosity sufficiently startling for BARNUM'S new show, and we shall think the *Sun* a very difficult paper to please if it does not instantly "rally" to his support.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

Since the recent action of the Chamber of Commerce in opposition to the funding amendment the argument which we had supposed was closed has been fully reopened. While we must credit the Chamber with a sincere desire to serve the best interests of the State, we are forced to consider their proceedings as unfortunate. The constitutional amendment, which was prepared with great care, to secure a practically free channel for trade through our State, and which had met the approval of all who, being most thoroughly informed in the matter, were most deeply interested in the welfare of New-York, has recently encountered the hostility of our most influential commercial body. When we remember that this amendment was passed several months ago by the last Legislature in precisely its present shape, and has since been extensively published, this late hostility seems inexplicable. Surely, the members of the Chamber of Commerce do not wish us to understand that they have only now discovered that the amendment provides that hereafter "no direct tax shall be levied or collected for canal purposes, either for current expenses or repairs, ordinary or extraordinary."

It will be the general judgment that the Chamber of Commerce should have opposed this provision while it was pending before the last Legislature, if there were a desire to oppose it at all. We will frankly confess that if we were convinced the amendment could be adopted without this addition, we should prefer that arrangement. Knowing the past, and fearing the future, we believe that a too liberal policy cannot be adopted in regard to our main canals, for we are convinced that upon them depends the continuance of our supremacy as a State. Not only would we have them free to the commerce of the Northwest, but we would have them sufficiently capacious to accommodate all possibilities of that commerce expeditiously as well as cheaply. We are sure that a large majority of the people of the State take this view of the subject, but we are also sure that the people are convinced that the Erie Canal, with the doubling of the locks already provided for and now nearly completed, has an ample capacity for all present requirements. Nothing having been shown to prove that this is not the fact, it was natural that the public judgment should reach the conclusion that the urgent need of our canals was low tolls, and not enlargement. In obedience to this judgment, the funding amendment was prepared, and until quite recently it was supposed to meet the approval of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as of all persons who would be likely to have an enlightened opinion on the subject.

For these reasons we cannot agree with the Chamber of Commerce "that it would be wholly inexpedient, unsafe, and injurious to the best interests of the City, the State, and the country to amend the State Constitution by the partial measure proposed in the pending amendment." We are quite willing to admit that it is a partial measure, but we also suggest that it embraces all that can now be obtained. Furthermore, partial as it is, it comprises all that is now absolutely necessary. Make the Erie Canal free, and the fear of the enlarged Canada canals which is expressed will be found to be chimerical. Surely, the Chamber of Commerce knows that the capacity of the Erie has never yet been fully tested; that, compared with the demands of trade, it is really unlimited. It is true that if it were enlarged great benefits would result to the State; but since it is apparent that this enlargement cannot now be carried out, there is no wisdom in refusing that which can be had, and which is equally essential. It is generally admitted that without the clause prohibiting direct taxation the funding amendment would be rejected by the people. The Chamber of Commerce has been so often and so emphatically committed to the funding principle that there is occasion, not only for regret, but great surprise that it has taken the position it has now assumed.

It cannot be too soon or too generally understood that canal reform has aroused the bitter and determined opposition of all the Canal Rings in the State. The funding amendment, and the change proposed by article 5, vesting the control of the canals in a Superintendent of Public Works, would together secure an efficient, honest, and economical administration of this great public interest. Both of these measures have, therefore, encountered the deadly hostility of all the persons who have for years fattened upon the canals. The Chamber of Commerce has, of course, no intention of serving this class; but we fear that its action will have that effect.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A WORD FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A native-born citizen of Pennsylvania, though long resident in New-York, and bound by no ties of material interest to my birth-place, I ask your indulgence for a few earnest words as to the sudden, and it seems to me, unhappy change of tone, in a portion of the New-York press in relation to the "centennial celebration." It is confined to three daily journals, two of which have always been in opposition—one of them having crochets of its own, and the third converted suddenly from a friend to an enemy, under the influence of a merely partisan temptation. Oddly enough, too, it happens that all of these journals are bound together by a common and intense antipathy to the Federal Administration, and, so far as it is representative, to the Republican Party. The excuse for this change of tone and increased antagonism is the recent Philadelphia municipal election, which, having terminated in favor of those who claim to be, and are, friends of the President, is given (most illogical deduction!) as a reason why a great memorial celebration two years hence should be made to fail. It is the veriest pebble-stone in the world for a great enterprise to stumble on. I am far from saying that had the Philadelphia result been different, and Mr. McClure, instead of Mr. Stokely, been elected, some of the defeated party might not in their disappointment have been tempted into a similarly unworthy course. But sure am I that a high-toned journal like THE TIMES would have fallen into no such error, and that the President, as thoroughly pledged to this enterprise as any public man can be, would never have condescended to abandon it because his party had encountered a petty local reverse. His duty is as plain in the hour of victory as it would have been in defeat, and I am much mistaken in the man if he now withdraws his sympathy because the celebration is the target at which his enemies aim, hoping by some glance to wound him. This is all I need or desire to say on the cause or the pretext of the new adverse outburst. The motive seems to me a very small one, even for a partisan journalist.

Permit me to go a step further back. The centennial is to be now or never. There is to be a celebration in 1876, or none at all. One of your correspondents likened it to the transit of Venus (for observing which a Federal appropriation has been made) or an annular eclipse, or any other of those great sidereal phenomena which occur at the end of certain cycles or never again in the generation of living man. The very papers which now carp because Mr. Stokely is elected Philadelphia's Mayor, all agreed, not long ago, that the end of the century of independence should be celebrated, and that Philadelphia was the proper site. They differed as to the mode. It seems to me that the Philadelphians, who, from mere locality, took, and had to take, the initiative, have done their best to harmonize opinions on this head. They called into counsel men from a distance, not politicians, and if they did not respond it was their own fault. Philadelphia and Pennsylvania subscribed their money freely, and then stood back. The very fact of a Federal charter illustrates this. In a legal, and perhaps in an economical, point of view, it admits of grave doubt whether it would not have been better to have begun under a State charter. There are more than a few who question the validity of Federal charters for such purposes. But the error, if error it be, was on the side of good feeling and liberality. By a charter from Congress they meant to give the best proof that whatever was to be done should be "national," and not local, and on this principle they have acted ever since. I challenge any one to point to a single word or act of the Centennial Commission, or the Committee of Finance, also a Federal creation, which is inconsistent with the "nationalism."

On one other point only do I desire to say a word. The critics of the *Post* and *World*, to whom may be added the *Nation*, (a strange team!) say that if the celebration be national, and not international, it will be a success, and they will co-operate to make it so. This is a practical suggestion not to be lightly thrust aside; but in all seriousness I ask what assurance of co-operation will there be if this change be made? Will the *World* advocate a Federal appropriation, or assistance from the State of New-York? Or will the *Post* lend the aid of the powerful and poetical pens it commands to stir its readers to active sympathy? These are questions which need an answer. As it now stands, the German Emperor has uttered—and if Mr. Fish did not interpose, the other European powers would have uttered—more sympathetic words, and proffered more material aid, than New-York and Massachusetts.

The great question, after all, is, Can we of the rescued, reconstructed Union allow this commemoration to fail? Shall the second term of Grant's Administration be signalized or disgraced by letting this grand act of worship to the classic past be frustrated? Are those who honestly oppose the Administration prepared, for the object of mere partisan success, to let the record of the country be defaced by such a failure? Will not every American feel, when 1876 comes and goes without a sign from the nation of reverence and gratitude, that he is degraded? The outer world will look on in scornful wonder.

A NEW-YORKER.

"THE ILLITERATE HERALD."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Sunday edition of the *Herald* I am complimented as follows: "We are not sure Mr. Bergh will not prove, in the end, the worst enemy the animals ever had. He will make a reaction against all protection to animals, and give legitimate public sympathy to those opposed to the proper enforcement of kind treatment;" and the article from which this is quoted is headed "Mr. Bergh's Proposed Dictatorship."

Now, the dunce who wrote this is one of those persons who have been instrumental in acquiring for that journal the title of "the illiterate *Herald*," which you have doubtless often read in the columns of your contemporaries.

One of the purposes of this paragraph is to make it appear that Cæsarism is possible in the humble Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and that, in case its President should fail to accomplish it after the manner of the followers of "the gentle Nazarine," to wit: by "roasting and flaying alive." Then his imperial power will be made manifest, in a converse fashion, namely, by compelling the people to withdraw all sympathy from animals, and henceforth devote themselves to the infliction of untold barbarities on these unoffending creatures! If there be an idiot in any asylum in this State who can write anything more supremely nonsensical and illogical than this, then he should be transferred without delay to a mad-house.

After the example of the late Kit Burns, "the learned" editor talks a little sentiment which he never felt, just as that illustrious person used to do whenever he was arrested for dog-fighting. "Mr. Bergh," he was wont to say, "your society is a splendid institution: but when you send its officers to my pit to interfere with dog-fighting—why, then, Sir, you dig the grave of your society." So, likewise, the editor of the *Herald* has his pet cruelty, which is to mutilate and kill, for the mere fun of it, one of the gentlest, most innocent, and religiously-suggestive creatures belonging to the feathered race—the pigeon.

Whether his tastes incline to the slaughter and mutilation of other unoffending animals, I know not, though I see no reason why they should not; nor [illegible] Hogarth's moral theory be correct. It is, perhaps unnecessary to say to any person not entirely demented that the despotism to which the vicious and simple-minded writer of the rubbish from which I quote is just as impossible as Gen. Grant's Cæsarism; nor does even he believe it; it simply serves to cover a brutal instinct, and perhaps gratify a personal antipathy. If there be a person possessing ordinary judgment attached to the *Herald*, let him silence such ranting, and henceforth recognize through its columns the civilizing fact that more than two-thirds of the States of this Union have followed the humane example of New-York, by enacting laws, in many instances far more stern than ours, declaring that these humble beings have rights, as well as we, and that they were never made to minister, through their sufferings, mutilation, and death, to the amusement of either Fifth avenue or Water street "sports."

But it is hardly to be expected that the paper which is now denouncing the Children's Aid Society, and which habitually consults its private animosities ere it speaks, will do any such thing as I propose, but, on the contrary, will probably redouble its malevolent twaddle against the intelligence and humanity of the public, and the cause which this society is striving to serve.

In conclusion, permit me to mention, in this latter connection, the remark once made to me by a gentleman of this City, formerly a representative of the United States at a foreign court. "I can endure," said he, "the foulest slander of the *Herald* with perfect composure, but its praise of me is intolerable."

HENRY BERGH.

BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The meeting this afternoon has been most satisfactory to those interested in the work of systematizing the charitable agency in this City, but it separated without reaching any practical result. The bureau, to be effective, must be either permanent or protected by incorporation, otherwise every individual member is liable to action at law for interference, however well justified, with individuals or societies brought under its notice as suspicious.

It also requires funds for a continuation of its labors. It would be most unreasonable that the gentlemen now forming the commission should bear any longer the expense as well as the personal self-sacrifice involved in a further development of its field of usefulness. Five thousand dollars would be more than sufficient to meet their expenses this year. Perhaps enough names might be obtained to guarantee each a certain pro rata amount, and an assessment of say twenty-five per cent. might be forwarded for immediate expenses.

The meeting was unanimous, and affirmed distinctly the objects of the bureau. But what security is there that those associations which have hitherto abstained from giving information or assistance to the bureau will do so for the future? Let me suggest that all executive officers and subscribers insist upon this aid being given at once. It is surely the minimum of what they can do, and it is only by such co-operation, freely and immediately given, that the work of the bureau can be effectively carried out. We are now doing what has been done at Boston, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London, and other large cities. The necessity of the work has been proved in those places, as it is acknowledged here, and it remains to be seen if that *vis inertia* which was the immediate cause of the meeting to-day, can be overcome by the energy and persistence of the public of New-York.

SPERANS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 23, 1874.

THE WHY AND THE WHEREFORE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your leading article to-day on Charity you ask why the *Herald* should constitute itself the autocrat of all charitable enterprises?

I submit the following reasons:

Because some years ago it proposed to pay off the United States debt by voluntary contributions and generously subscribed—what? Why, the names of a number of wealthy men who were to be invited to give large sums.

Later on, it devoted the time and extraordinary abilities of its "intellectual department" to the preparation of some wonderful maps of Central Africa, tending to the amusement if not the education of the world at large.

Within a few months, the same concentration of intelligence produced a long list of mock subscriptions in would-be ridicule of one of the greatest of living caricaturists, who, however, by a few strokes of his fertile pencil, appears to have convinced the "department" that it would be better to carry the war into Africa.

The generous efforts of the *Herald* to procure free admissions to all places of amusement for all journalists, penny-a-liners, and their friends are too recent to require mention; and it is well known that this newspaper is foremost in opening its columns to lottery and policy-shop advertisements, whereby the public may learn how poor men may be swindled and gamblers grow rich.

TIMEO * * ET DONA FERENTES.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1874.

AN AWKWARD QUESTION.

Yesterday afternoon a young and modestly dressed lady, giving no name, appeared in the reception-room of the *Herald* office, among the throng calling on business and in search of relief in this time of unexampled distress. She asked for the editor. On being waited upon by a member of the staff, she delivered him a sealed note. When asked if it required a special answer, she replied it did not; she "only wished to be sure it came to the right hands." Saying this she turned and descended the winding stairs. The object of her visit became known when the note she brought, being opened, was found to contain a check on the Second National Bank for $500. Her modest note, containing no clue as to her identity, is as follows:

To the Editor of the Herald:

Emulating your magnanimous example, (although feebly,) I inclose $500 to be donated to the City poor.

Yours, &c. E. S. S.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The above interesting item appeared in the New-York *Herald* of Saturday last, Feb. 21. Will the *Herald* be kind enough to explain the method by which a check for $500—or any other amount—can be drawn, or payment of the same obtained, without "containing a clue" to the name of the donor? I should think the check must be signed to be of any value. I humbly ask the "member of the staff" who received this mysterious gift for information on the subject, not only for myself, but also in behalf of the thousands of "modestly-dressed" people who doubtless, stand waiting impatiently, check in hand to "emulate this magnanimous example," and also aid in gratuitously advertising the New-York *Herald*.

R. F. B.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Feb. 22, 1874.

THE BAR AT THE UNION CLUB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your paper of to-day that you have heard the rumor, which has also reached us at this club, that the first visit of the ladies now engaged in the temperance "crusade" is to be made to our bar. There is certainly a fine field for their efforts in this direction, and it is to be hoped the ladies will carry out their intention. It is proposed, I hear, that a deputation should be appointed to receive the ladies, and take part in the exercises, and the two members already named for this pleasing task are Messrs. W. R. Travers and Lawrence Jerome. There can be no question that these gentlemen would be very glad to perform the duty, for they are understood to be strongly opposed to the maintenance of a bar in the club, and have always discouraged it by keeping studiously aloof from it. I shall be curious to see the result of the very interesting visit which is now promised us.

A MEMBER OF THE UNION CLUB.

MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1874.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTIONS.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, states that Decosmo and Roscoe, the recently-elected members to the Dominion Parliament, are both supporters of the Government. The result so far is satisfactory, as it indicates loyalty to the Dominion. The other elections, however, remain to be heard from.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 23.—An unknown woman was struck near Peekskill at 5:50 o'clock this P. M. by the special New-York express, bound south, on the Hudson River Railroad, and instantly killed. She had stepped from the up-track to avoid a train going north, and did not notice the other. Coroner Bassett, of Peekskill, was notified, and took charge of the remains.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN NEW-YORK—GENERAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS—FESTIVITIES IN OTHER CITIES.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was celebrated in this City yesterday by a suspension of business in all the public offices and in all the mercantile establishments of any note. A large number of the small retail dealers in various branches of trade also closed their places of business, and, in fact, work to a great extent was suspended throughout the City. It was certainly a favorable day for celebrating any great public event. The sun shone out in all its splendor, the cold and dampness of a February day had disappeared, and in their stead there was a genial temperature and a dry atmosphere such as is rarely to be found in this climate before the middle of April. Without such a day, indeed, the celebration would have amounted to nothing. There were no military parades or reviews in the City, there were no grand public processions, and there was no action, in fact, on the part of the City or State authorities which would indicate to a stranger that the people were celebrating the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of their country. But if there were no military parades, the public determined to parade themselves, and from an early hour in the morning until late in the afternoon the streets presented quite an animated appearance, thousands moving hither and thither in all directions, with no apparent object in view further than enjoying a quiet stroll. The ferries from Brooklyn and Jersey City brought thousands of young Americans to the City, all dressed in holiday attire, who enjoyed themselves by promenading Broadway for a great portion of the day. Throughout the day the City Hall was deserted by heads of departments and politicians, and the gates were locked to prevent a rush of people to the vestibule. There was a general but erroneous impression among all classes that the Order of United American Mechanics would march through the principal streets and be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, and thousands of men, women, and children gathered on the esplanade, and seized every available position where a good view could be obtained. The masses surged to and fro in their anxiety to see the organization, but they were doomed to disappointment. Early in the morning the National, State, and Municipal flags were hoisted over the City Hall, and gave the scene below the animation which marks a great holiday.

The Trinity Church chimes attracted a large multitude in and around the church, and the graveyard was a prominent resort for thousands, who sauntered from one tomb to another, reading the epitaphs, which told of the virtues of many whose bones are there interred for nearly a century and a half. Mr. James E. Ayliffe performed the following programme on Trinity Church chimes:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. "Hail, Columbia!"
3. Scotch melodies from "Guy Mannering."
4. Merrily ring the Trinity bells.
5. "Last Rose of Summer."
6. "Red, White, and Blue."
7. Airs from "Child of the Regiment."
8. "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."
9. "The Singing Birds."
10. "The Soldier's Return."
11. "Let the Merry Church Bells Ring."
12. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."
13. "Ring Out the Bells."
14. "The Land of Promise."
15. "Yankee Doodle."

Wall street and vicinity wore a Sunday look, all the banks and banking offices being closed, and the marts of business, usually so alive with trade, being almost entirely deserted. The Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange, Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, and other public resorts, showed closed doors; the Post Office was shut at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Customs Office was open but an hour for the issuing of vessel clearances. At the Merchants' News-room, on Pine street, there were occasional gatherings of business men, but the order of the day seemed to be to celebrate the anniversary. Along the wharves some of the larger shipping houses kept their employes at work, and a little business was done otherwise. The shipping in the harbor was gayly decked out with flags and bunting. Flags were also displayed from the Custom-house, Sub-Treasury, and at other public and private offices. At 9 o'clock A. M., Adjt. Warner hoisted the flag at the Old Fort at Central Park in presence of the veterans of 1812 and their friends. The old soldiers then adjourned to the armory of the Sixth Regiment, where they were entertained by the corps. The Boulevard Club and the Boulevard Quartet Club fired a national salute at sunrise, noon, and sunset, and in the afternoon they met for social enjoyment. Prof. Wm. Pope read Washington's farewell address, and Mr. H. B. Perkins made an address on "The Day we Celebrate." Mr. Jerome Buck spoke on "Patriotism," and speeches were also delivered by Charles A. Ketchell and others. The entertainment closed with a salute of thirteen guns and a grand display of illuminations. On the whole the day passed off very pleasantly. There were not so many people seen in the streets since the German peace parade, and the decorum and orderly conduct of the masses of the people were everywhere observable.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

Although the stores and some of the courts were open yesterday, the day was very generally observed by the people as a holiday. The City Hall and all the public buildings were covered with bunting. From sunrise until noon the booming of cannon resounded through the city. The display at the navy-yard in honor of the day was equal to the expectation of the public, which naturally expects that the General Government should take the lead on occasions of this kind. The men-of-war, including the receiving-ship Vermont, were decorated at sunrise with all the gay colors of the national emblem. At the same time the Stars and Stripes were run up on the Lyceum, Guard-house, and the various other buildings and offices of the naval service. The prevailing fog and damp atmosphere prevented a satisfactory view of the spectacle, but when, toward noon, the sun burst forth with a Spring-like splendor, the numerous flags and streamers of variegated hues upon the shore and on the vessels lying at anchor presented a pleasing appearance. At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the battery of the receiving-ship, and a like salute from the heavy 32-pounders was fired from the cob dock. In all other respects the anniversary was observed in the yard as a general holiday. The principal celebration was the parade of the United Order of American Mechanics. The various city lodges and the visiting lodges from New-York and New-Jersey, to the number of 5,000, rendezvoused in Bedford avenue, and with bands playing and banners flying marched down to Fulton street and past the City Hall, where the procession was reviewed by Mayor Hunter, the members of the Common Council, and other city officials. After being reviewed by the Mayor the procession again took up the line of march through Court street, and thence into Schermerhorn street to Fort Greene, where, after speeches and singing, the councils were dismissed. In the evening the Brooklyn Institute was crowded to hear Hon. Wm. C. De Witt deliver an oration on the day. At the theatres the matinée and evening performances were largely attended.

THE CELEBRATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

In Jersey City Lieut. Ellers, of Battery A, Hudson County Artillery, fired a salute Sunday morning, and in the evening appropriate services were held in many of the churches. At the Second Presbyterian Church there was a very large attendance of the Order of United American Mechanics by special invitation, and addresses were delivered by Revs. Messrs. H. Eddy and R. B. Yard. Yesterday the banks, Post Office, and public buildings were closed, as were many of the stores in the business thoroughfares. Flags were displayed from the public buildings, ferry-boats, Cunard steamers, and from several private dwellings. There was no parade of any kind, in fact the observance of the day was unusually quiet.

In Hoboken the public buildings and banks were closed, and there was a small display of flags in the city. The Bremen and Hamburg steamers were covered with bunting. In Newark, the First, Second, Third, and Fifth Regiments of the First Brigade paraded through the principal streets of the city, and were reviewed at the City Hall by the Mayor and Common Council. The banks, offices, and public buildings were closed and a very general suspension of business took place. In the evening, the Order of United American Mechanics gave a grand promenade concert and ball at the Industrial Institute. At Association Hall another entertainment was given, in the form of a Boston tea-party, at which prizes were given for the oldest China tea-pot and specimens of earthenware. The exercises consisted of music, an inauguration service, reading Washington's Farewell Address, and an address for the times by Rev. H. M. Gallagher, of Elizabeth. There was also given an interesting representation of the Boston tea riot of 1773, for which purpose the entire stage was converted into a [illegible] ship, manned by sailors. During the representation a party of gentlemen in Indian costume boarded the ship, and threw the cargo of tea overboard. At the close of the exercises tea was served up to everybody present. At Irvington the Masonic Order celebrated the day by a musical and literary entertainment in the evening.

In Elizabeth there was very little observance of the day, further than the closing of the schools and public buildings, and a general display of bunting.

In New-Brunswick, Paterson, and Trenton the schools and public buildings were closed, and there was a pretty general suspension of business.

A GENERAL HOLIDAY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather to-day is generally observed as a holiday. The banks and public offices are closed, and business is generally suspended. The Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments paraded this afternoon, and public and private balls and entertainments were given in the evening.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 23.—The anniversary of Washington's Birthday is observed here to-day as a legal holiday. The banks, courts, Custom-house, and other institutions are closed, and business is largely suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 23.—The celebration of Washington's Birthday commenced here with a salute at sunrise. The banks and public offices are closed. There was much display of flags and several military parades.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The anniversary of Washington's Birthday was observed to-day by a parade of the Ninth Brigade, the display of the national flag from public and private buildings, and, in some instances, the suspension of business. Company B, Continentals, made an independent parade.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—The Post Office and other Government offices were closed to-day in honor of Washington's Birthday. The colored troops, consisting of two Richmond companies, one from Petersburg and one from Manchester, paraded, and were reviewed by the Governor and other State officials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Washington's Birthday is more generally celebrated here to-day than it has been before for many years. Flags on public and other buildings are more numerous than heretofore, and but little business is transacted in the executive departments. The weather being fine, the streets present a holiday appearance. The Oldest Inhabitants' Association celebrated the day with an address and banquet, and the Washington Monument Association held their annual meeting. The great feature of the day was the parade of the military of the District this afternoon, when they were reviewed by the President. Though there is no general suspension of public business to-day, nearly all the departments dismissed the clerks at noon. The Treasury, having revoked the original order granting a holiday to its clerks to-day, transacts business as usual.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 23.—Washington's Birthday was observed here as a universal holiday. The military paraded, salutes were fired, and business generally was suspended. This evening an oration and banquet were the features.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 23.—Washington's Birthday was generally observed in this city and in all the principal cities on the coast here. However, there was no parade, except by one company of the National Guard. The courts, banks, schools, and most places of business were closed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23.—The students of Trinity College observed Washington's Birthday this evening. George M. Dubois, of St. Paul, Minn., was the orator, and Robert G. Erwin, of Savannah, Ga., the poet.

DEATH OF POLICE COMMISSIONER SMITH.

Henry Smith, President of the Police Commission, died at the Metropolitan Hotel last night at 10:30 o'clock, of rheumatism of the heart. He was born in Montgomery County, in this State, in 1821. He began his career as a driver of a canal-boat, and soon became a Captain. Developing some ability for business, he gained the confidence of capitalists with whom he came in contact, and in 1845 he was sent to New-York as the agent of a canal transportation company. A few years subsequently he was in business in Albany with his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. R. Chapman, and resided in that city for about a year. He was appointed agent for the Swiftsure, Steam Tow-boat Company, and in that capacity became a resident of New-York in 1849. He afterward acted as the agent of the Albany day line of steam-boats; was the President of a lock manufacturing company, a Director and owner of stock in the Highland Spring Company of Saratoga, the first President of the Avenue C Street Railroad, President of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, a Director in the Eighth National and Broadway Savings Banks, at different times a stockholder in various railroad companies, and at the time of his death was a Director of the Third Avenue Railroad. At one time the deceased was reported to be very wealthy, but it is said that unfortunate speculations within the last few years had greatly reduced his fortune. Commissioner Smith was best known to the general public as a politician. Before the organization of the Republican Party he was a Whig. He was elected a Councilman from the First Ward in 1854 as a Whig, when the party was in the minority in this City, and, as was believed, hopelessly so in that ward. He was re-elected for the same position in 1855 and 1856, without material opposition. In 1860 he was nominated for Alderman by the Republicans, and elected. He was also twice elected Supervisor of the County, and held that office until elected a Police Commissioner by the Legislature in place of Thomas C. Acton, in 1869. When his term of office as Supervisor expired, he was re-elected, but his seat as Supervisor was contested by John Foley, his opponent, on the ground that he could not hold two offices at the same time. It was decided that he could not, and Mr. Foley became a Supervisor. Mr. Smith was appointed Police Commissioner for another term in 1870, and held the office of Treasurer of the board for two years. The facts concerning his appointment as President of the Police Commission by the last Legislature are too recent to need repetition. Although strong efforts were made to defeat him, he secured his object chiefly by the aid of the country members of the Legislature. As a politician he had followers of all parties, and last night Democrats and Liberal Republicans mingled with Republicans around his death-bed. Among those who visited him during the day were Thurlow Weed, Sheridan Shook, Commissioners Charlick, Gardner, Commissioner Bell, Mr. Bourke, Commissioner of Docks, Commissioner Van Nort, Charles A. Blackie, John J. Silcock, John J. Gridley, Daniel Conover, Assemblyman Hayes, Coroner Woltman, Edward Fish, of Montgomery County, and a large number of members of the Legislature.

GREAT BRITAIN.

APPOINTMENTS BY NEW ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, Feb. 24—5:30 A. M.—Right Hon. Sir Charles Adderley becomes President of the Board of Trade.

Right Hon. Sir John Pakington has been elevated to the peerage, under the title of Baron Hamilton.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DEATH CONSIDERED TRUE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Sir Bartle Frere, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society yesterday evening, stated that after a conference with Mr. Kerk he had come to the conclusion that the report of Dr. Livingstone's death was true.

The Queen, at the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, has granted a pension of $1,000 per annum to the children of Dr. Livingstone.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

GLASGOW, Feb. 23.—The Anchor line steamer Italia from New-York has arrived out.

GERMANY.

ACTION OF THE OTHER ALSATIAN DELEGATES.

STRASBOURG, Feb. 23, via PARIS.—M. Gueber and six other delegates to the Reichstag from Elsass and Lorraine have published a manifesto repudiating Bishop Raess' acknowledgement of the Frankfort Treaty.

SEVERE SNOW-STORM AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 23.—A severe storm of wind and snow commenced here Saturday night and lasted until this morning. The thermometer is below zero. There is very little snow West, and no detention to travel. Trains from the East are six hours late to-day.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

DISPATCHES FROM COL. JOHN E. SMITH.

THIEVING LIQUOR-TRADERS PROTECTED BY THE INDIANS—DETAILS OF THE ENCOUNTER IN WHICH LIEUT. ROBINSON WAS KILLED—STORY OF A SURVIVOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The following dispatch has been forwarded here:

HEAD-QUARTERS, FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 12.

Assistant Adjutant General, Head-quarters of the Department of the Platte:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the information of the General commanding:

On the 24th of January four Sioux Indians, from the Red Cloud Agency, stole two mules and four horses from the camp of Antoine Renard, seven miles from this post, on the Laramie River. As soon as I was informed I sent out a detachment of cavalry. In the meantime Louis Richard and two others followed the trail of the Indians across the North Platte River, and overtook them in camp about fifteen miles from Renard's Camp. They recovered the stock and captured the Indians' blankets and small traps, including one gun. The cavalry did not cross the river.

LITTLE WOLF'S THIRTY-EIGHT HORSES.

About three weeks ago Little Wolf, a Cheyenne chief, came to this post saying that some white men had stolen thirty-eight head of horses from his camp on the "Running Water," (Nebraska River.) I asked him if he saw the men take them. He said he did not. I then asked him how he knew white men had taken them, and he replied the Sioux Indians had told him so, and that he came to me to get his horses back for him. As the above was all the information he could give me, I told him to go back to the agency, that I could not do anything for him. I did not credit his story at the time, being under the impression that if the Cheyennes had lost any horses, the Sioux had taken them.

THE CURSE OF THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

It subsequently appeared that the horses were stolen by three white men named J. Convers, or Curly Jim, Charles Allen, and James Wright, who have for some time been trading whisky with the Indians. It has been impossible to get any testimony, as the Indians will not inform on persons trading whisky to them. This class of men are a curse to the country and the cause of many of our complications with the Indians. They steal their stock, and the Indians seek revenge, not on the persons or property of those injuring them, but by retaliating on the person or property most convenient. Learning that the above-named men, with the stolen horses, were on the Sabille Creek, forty miles west of this post, I sent Lieut. J. N. Allison, of the Second Cavalry, with fifteen men, on the 5th inst., with orders to proceed to Sabille, and, if possible, to recover the stock and arrest the men and bring them into this post. Lieut. Allison returned on the 8th inst. with Curly Jim and twenty-seven head of horses, which were sent to Cheyenne on the 9th inst. I reported the arrest and confinement of Curly Jim at this post to the United States Marshal at Cheyenne, with the request that he come or send for him, but he has not done so as yet. It remains to be seen if the civil authorities can aid in protecting the country from the lawlessness of such men. Charles Allen and James Wright, the latter known as "Jack Nasty Jim," had left, taking with them ten head of horses, ten days before Lieut. Allison was sent up to arrest them. It was reported that they went to Laramie City, and the United States Marshal was notified and requested, if they could be found, to arrest them for violation of the Non-intercourse act of 1834.

On the 9th inst., about 2 P. M., four Indians made their appearance near Callahan's ranch, nine miles from this post, on the Laramie River, and stole two horses. Between the hours of 4 P. M. and sundown a cabin was burned near the Platte River, eight miles from here. It was thought, from the tracks, that there were five Indians.

DETAILS OF THE MURDER OF LIEUT. ROBINSON.

At 8:30 P. M. on the same day a courier arrived from the lumber train, then camped twenty-fives from here, at Cottonwood Creek, and reported that Lieut. Robinson, of the Fourteenth Infantry; Corporal Coleman, Company A, Second Infantry, and Private Noll, of the Fourteenth Infantry, had run into a large party of Indians, some forty or fifty; that Private Noll had escaped, and it was thought that Lieut. Robinson and Corporal Coleman were killed. Companies E and K, of the Second Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Egan, were ordered out at once. The night being very dark and the wind very high they reached the camp of the lumber train a little before daylight. Obtaining information from Private Noll, Capt. Eagan proceeded and found the bodies of Lieut. Robinson and Corporal Coleman about one half mile apart, badly shot with balls and three arrows sticking in each body, but not otherwise mutilated. From the appearance of the trail Capt. Eagan concluded that the Indians had recrossed the Platte River, having too much start to enable him to overtake them. Private Noll stated that the train and escort left the saw mill at daylight on the 9th inst., and that Lieut. Robinson, Corporal Coleman, and himself left two hours later by the Little Cottonwood road, south of the main road, traveled by trains. They had proceeded about twelve miles, when they were suddenly surrounded by a party of Indians, forty or fifty in number, (Capt. Egan thinks from their trail they were at least that many,) who fired upon them; that he (Noll) returned the fire; then gained a small eminence and continued to fire, but does not know with what effect, and that the last he saw of Lieut. Robinson and the Corporal, they were riding away closely pursued by the main body of Indians, four or five pursuing him (Noll) to a point within half a mile of the train, which he reached at a distance of six or seven miles from the point of attack.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

The indications for some time have been that the Indians would be troublesome. To what extent it is impossible to foresee. I have no confidence in them. They may to some extent remain quiet as long as their demands are acceded to and they are not molested while committing depredations on stock or killing people. If we should kill a few of them, or send troops to their agencies, in my opinion it would be well to prepare for an Indian war. I understand the agents require troops to be stationed permanently at the agencies where there are no conveniences for quartering or subsisting troops. Cavalry would be very expensive to subsist there. If the agents must have troops it would be better to establish a large post at some point on the Niobrarah River, suitable and of easy access to both agencies.

Very respectfully,

JOHN E. SMITH,

Colonel Fourteenth Infantry, commanding.

RANCHES BURNED—MAJOR DUDLEY'S SCOUT ON LAURENS FORK AND NORTH PLATTE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The War Department has information that recently some settlers were driven in and two ranches burned near and west of Big Springs, on the South Platte. The killing by whites of a son of Roman Nose, near the mouth of the Lodge Pole, on the South Platte, is also reported. The following has been received here:

SIDNEY BARRACKS, Feb. 17.

Assistant Adjutant General Department of the Platte:

Just returned from Laurens Fork and North Platte with Company A, Third Cavalry. Rations expired to-day. I left H Company, Capt. Wessels, at Wheeler's ranch, with instructions to scout toward Ash Hollow to-day and come into this post to-morrow. I am confident there are no raiding parties between the head-waters of Pumpkin Creek and points near Ash Hollow. I have thoroughly scouted the whole section, and no signs of a recent trail have been found. I recommended that a guard of twelve infantry be sent for temporary security to Reddington, Wheeler, and Moon ranches. Comfortable shelter for them is in each place. A and H Companies will be ready for field duty in two days. I brought a North Pawnee scout and guide in with me by order of Gen. Reynolds.

N. A. M. DUDLEY,

Major of the Third Cavalry.

SHERIDAN AND ORD AT FORT LARAMIE.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Feb. 23.—Gens. Sheridan and Ord reached Fort Laramie in safety this morning.

Gen. Baker, the noted Indian fighter, arrived here yesterday and left for the front to-day.

Nine companies of infantry and seven of cavalry left here to-day for the vicinity of the Red Cloud Agency.

Considerable snow has fallen throughout this section, and the weather is cold.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. ROBINSON.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23.—The remains of Lieut. Levi S. Robinson, Fourteenth United States Infantry, who was killed by the Indians near Fort Laramie, were buried in New-Britain to-day with military honors. There was a very large attendance of citizens at the funeral. The local military companies and the members of the Grand Army furnished its escort.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS—DISPOSITION OF THE INDIANS.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 23.—Gens. Sheridan and Ord, with an escort, left Cheyenne yesterday morning for Fort Laramie.

Troops left Cheyenne to-day. The weather there is very cold, and there are three inches of snow.

Information is received from Laramie that it is reported that the Cheyennes are debating whether to stay on their reservation or to go south and keep out of trouble. It is thought they will not coalesce with hostile tribes.

Many Indians continue to go north for the purpose of joining the war parties. Crazy Horse's band has declared for war. The employes at the agencies at Red Cloud and Whetstone are apprehensive of trouble. It is considered doubtful whether the Ogallalla young men will stand by the agencies. Their hostile action toward those who have declared for peace is not considered favorable. However, no trouble is at all probable with the Indians south of Fort Laramie. If they commit any depredations it will be in Dakota, northern Wyoming, and Montana.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES SHIRLEY BROOKS.

Shirley Brooks, the well-known English littérateur, was originally intended for the profession of the law. He went through the usual studies in fitting himself for the Bar, and passed a distinguished examination. But his inclinations were decidedly for literature, and applying himself to dramatic composition and journalism, he met with a degree of success which decided him on his future course. Of the dramas which he wrote, and which were produced at the principal London theatres, the best are "The Creole," a piece based on a story of slavery in Mauritius; "Honors and Tricks," a three-act comedy of wit and intrigue, and "Our New Governess," a sparkling comedy in two acts, which is still a favorite on the London stage. In connection with the *Morning Chronicle* Mr. Brooks became the writer of the Parliamentary summary for that journal, and occupied a seat in the reporters' gallery of the House of Commons for five sessions. In the intervals of this engagement he visited Russia, Syria, and Egypt, in the prosecution of inquiries into the condition of foreign labor. The letters which Mr. Brooks wrote on this subject appeared in the *Chronicle* as part of the comprehensive series which it published on "Labor and the Poor." Subsequently a number of Mr. Brooks' essays were reprinted under the title of "The Russians of the South." As a lecturer Mr. Brooks acquired considerable reputation, and was one of the most popular contributors to the *Illustrated London News*, writing mainly on social and political subjects. Since the death of Mr. Mark Lemon, the editorship of *Punch* devolved upon Mr. Brooks. He had for many years been a valuable contributor to that periodical. His Essence of Parliament has a long time been one of the great leading features of *Punch*, being full of delightful and most kindly wit, clever, but never bitter, satire, and a generally scholarly air not often observed in contributions to comic journals. Again, in the *Illustrated London News*, Mr. Brooks had a field to himself, and in his weekly letters, under the title of "Nothing in the Papers," he wrote some of the most delightful, gossipy articles of the day. He said a great many clever and wise things without making ado about it, and it is safe to say that few pens among the anonymous journalists of London will be longer and more sincerely regretted than that of Shirley Brooks. Socially, Mr. Brooks was an intensely popular man, and his popularity was not confined to the metropolis. In Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, his appearance among the little literary circles was always welcomed with heartfelt delight. Of the several novels of which Mr. Brooks was the author, the best are generally considered to be, "Aspen Court," "The Gordian Knot," "Sooner or Later," and "The Silver Cord," which first appeared in *Once a Week*.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen since Sunday afternoon in the Eastern States, where it is now lowest, but has risen elsewhere throughout the country, and is highest in the North-west. The temperature has fallen in the upper lake region and in the North-west and in the Gulf States. It has risen decidedly in New-England. North westerly winds, increasing to brisk and high, prevail in the Middle States and lower lake region, with cloudy weather, and with partly cloudy or clear weather in the Ohio Valley, upper lake region, and the North-west. North-east winds, with cloudy weather, prevail in the South-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tuesday in the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, fresh to brisk north-west winds, cloudy and clearing weather. For the Middle Atlantic coast, north-west winds, and clear weather.

For the South Atlantic States, winds veering to west and north-west, with rising barometer, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the South-west, falling barometer, increasing north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and possibly rain on the Texas coast.

For the Ohio and Missouri Valleys, upper lakes, and North-west, rising barometer, diminishing northerly winds, and clear and cold weather, followed by rising temperature and increasing cloudiness.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Portland, and Eastport.

The Ohio and Mississippi Rivers continue to rise slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	14°	38°	3:30 P. M.	19°	70°
6 A. M.	12°	36°	6 P. M.	16°	69°
9 A. M.	14°	40°	9 P. M.	9°	54°
12 M.	15°	49°	12 P. M.	6°	48°

Average temperature yesterday.......58°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......$13\frac{1}{8}$°

RECAPTURE OF A PRISONER.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM A SHERIFF BY JUMPING OFF A TRAIN IN MOTION.

PAWLING, N. Y., Feb. 23.—On the arrival of the mail train at 12 o'clock noon, today, Mr. Green, from Katonah, appeared here with a prisoner handcuffed, and told the following story: Sheriff Zibe Carpenter left White Plains with two prisoners for the Albany Penitentiary, each sent for five years, and on the arrival of the train at Towner's station, one of the prisoners procured a hair-pin, and soon after the train left the station, unlocked his handcuffs, and made a desperate move for the door of the car. He succeeded in getting on the platform and made a leap for liberty. As soon as Sheriff Carpenter discovered the move he caught one of the prisoners with one hand and the bell-rope with the other, and stopped the train. He then left the remaining prisoner with Mr. Green and got off the train, and, after a long chase, succeeded in capturing the prisoner and brought him to Pawling. The train was running thirty miles an hour at the time the prisoner jumped off. He is very badly bruised. The prisoners will reach Albany to-night. Great credit is due to Sheriff Carpenter for his energy in making the capture.

BANKRUPTCY OF FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND, PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The bankruptcy case of the Franklin Savings Fund promises to be a remarkable one, at least in point of economical management. At a conference held to-night between the committee of the creditors, the attorney selected, the accountant employed, and the Register, a full report of the condition of affairs was presented, and a plan for future management matured. The Register is to wait for all fees until the money is fully collected. The attorney selected agrees to charge only one per cent. instead of five per cent., the usual fee, and to wait for this until the claims are fully recovered. The assignee to be chosen must agree to accept one per cent., and, as in the cases of the others, await collection. The assignee is to be chosen at a meeting to be held in about three weeks. It is probable that the entire expenses of conducting the suit and collecting all moneys, perhaps amounting to $800,000, will not exceed $20,000.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—Detective Cusick, under a requisition of Gov. Dix, arrested in Chicago, and brought to this city this afternoon, Thomas M. Ottley, indicted for obtaining money under false pretenses. Ottley was formerly a heavy grain merchant here engaged in the Canada trade and absconded in 1871, leaving his creditors large sufferers. At the time of his arrest he had arranged to engage in the malt business at Chicago.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

Continued from First Page.

which was taking root in Canada and England, would produce grand results everywhere. He favored the most extreme measures to further the movement. It was unpopular a few years ago to talk about the abolition of slavery. Only a few men led the movement, but after a struggle of twenty years they brought the people to think one way, and four million souls were freed from bondage. Now the country has a greater evil then slavery to deal with—an evil which spreads poverty, disseminates crime, fills our penitentiaries, and sends men to the gallows. A great moral revolution was now sweeping over the country. He hoped it would not end until our legislative halls were filled with temperance men, and until traffic in strong drink among the rich and the poor was entirely suppressed. A large number signed the pledge, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE CRUSADE ON LONG ISLAND.

An effort was made on Saturday to introduce temperance pledges on all the outward-bound trains on the Long Island Railroad, but only partial success was achieved. But through the efforts of a few earnest women over forty names were added to the pledge. In a number of depots pledges have been pasted up and are generally signed. The temperance people of Hempstead are moving in regard to the charter election. A convention will meet to-night for the purpose of nominating a temperance ticket for Village Trustee. They have never yet been successful in the cause of anti-liquor, but seem none the less determined to try again. In Oyster Bay the people have not become very much excited on the subject, but are quietly working for the advancement of the cause. The ladies have, in a number of instances, appealed to the liquor-sellers, but have accomplished little. At Rockville Centre, a genuine revival has opened, and the women have taken the field and are waging war upon the dram shops. In addition to the regular meetings, special temperance prayer services are held every night, and a large attendance indicate the people's appreciation of the efforts of the women. The pledge is largely signed by men who have been known as almost habitual drunkards. The ladies are much encouraged, and declare their determination to work until every dram shop is closed. On Sunday, temperance sermons were preached in all the village churches, and the pledge circulated in the several congregations. Mrs. T. J. Dyson and Mme. Oaksmith propose to hold a "mass temperance prayer meeting," at Eagle Hall, Patchogue, to-night, for the reformation of the rum-sellers. Since the inauguration of the new temperance movement on Long Island, this place has received an addition of four working temperance bands, which are now actively engaged in a raid on the liquor-dealers, and the members say they are wonderfully encouraged and induced to continue their efforts the extraordinary results already attained. One store was closed on Saturday, the stock and fixtures being seized by the Sheriff to settle the claims of clamoring creditors. In the villages of Eastport, Sayville, and Central Park the people are generally aroused, and special prayer-meetings and personal appeals are of almost hourly occurrence. A new society has been started in each of these places, with a good working membership. The liquor-dealers, although not numerous, are a very strong combination, and will resist the efforts of the women. The excitement has gone to the north side of the island, and on all sides societies and praying bands are being formed preparatory to an onslaught upon the saloons. In Glen Cove the women appealed to a noted liquor-seller, who has been engaged in the traffic a quarter of a century, and on Saturday last he announced his determination to forever abandon the nefarious traffic by posting upon the door the following notice: "On and after Monday, Feb. 23, no more liquor will be bought or given away from this establishment, which is permanently closed as a liquor store." Three cheers were given the proprietor, who came outside and said he should establish a grocery business on same ground in a few weeks. During the past week, through the efforts of a band of young ladies, two notorious liquor-saloons have been closed up in the village of Sag Harbor, and less liquor is now sold and a less number of saloons are open than was ever before known. There are but six licensed dram-shops open, against twelve for the same period last year. The Agawam Division of Sons and Daughters of Temperance are in a flourishing condition, and contemplate a series of temperance prayer-meetings as soon as they can concentrate their forces for a more determined effort. During the past week two liquor stores in Astoria, one in Dutch Kills, and two in Hunter's Point have been closed for want of patronage. The women are taking a lively interest in the proposed reform, and are busy obtaining signatures to the pledges. An effort is being made to organize another lodge of the order of Good Templars by some young men. Yesterday a young man entered a car on the Astoria and Hunter's Point horse railroad with a pledge, and succeeded in obtaining a number of names. A temperance meeting, under the auspices of the new Washingtonian Society, is to be held at Smithsonian Hall Thursday night, to report progress and institute new measures. The ladies and gentlemen on Shelter Island have caught the "fever" and on Sunday commenced a series of prayer-meetings in the liquor-saloons there, but their efforts proved unavailing, as the dealers refused to yield to their requests. They are not discouraged, and will continue their work throughout the week.

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A large temperance meeting of residents of Mt. Vernon, was held in the M. E. Church of that village on Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Temple of Honor of the Order of Good Templars. Addresses were made in advocacy of the temperance cause by G. W. Barnes, Wm. P. Esterbrook, George K. Carroll, James Howland, Mr. Hick, J. H. Porter, and others. The exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, and a deep interest was manifested in favor of enforcing the Excise laws in the neighborhood.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The Spring season of Italian opera at the Academy was entered upon last evening, when a very fine performance of "Aida" was given. Verdi's newest opera is, in point of early popularity at all events, at least the equal of his better known works, and, unlike most of the composer's achievements, many of its numbers grow upon one continually. We hardly think, to be candid, that the martial music improves upon acquaintance, and some of the measures in which "local coloring" is attempted are really more *bizarre* than illustrative; there are, however, many charming passages whereof the melodies and their sensuous setting captivate the ear afresh at every hearing. The third act of "Aida" is especially rich in this respect, and an indescribable charm dwells in nearly every bar from the sigh-like "O, cieli azzuri," until the defiant "Sacerdote, io resto a te." It is not necessary, however, to write anew of a work which we dealt with in detail during its first run, and which has had so many recitals as to be familiar to most persons interested in Italian opera. The task of reviewing the representation is lightened by similar reasons, for the artists, last night, were the *créateurs*, to use a French word for which there is no exact equivalent, of the personages introduced to American audiences several months ago. If Signor Campanini has really been ill, his illness has left no traces, and his personation of *Radames* was vocally and histrionically as impressive as ever. We have had so much *opéra comique* business upon the stage that we half fancy that many of the spectators expect of the Egyptian warrior the antics of *Guglielmo* in "Mignon." We are, for our part, exceedingly glad that Signor Campanini has not sought to clothe a modern dandy in the garb of the Egyptians, and that something of rough vigor informs his portrayal of *Aïda's* lover. The little romance in the first act offers *Radames* his single chance to be sentimental, and once past this portion of the action, Signor Campanini's singing and acting are full of fire and force. His efforts were, of course, particularly effective in the third act, and the duet, in which the grief aroused in the Egyptian at the thought of the exile proposed by *Aïda*; the fervor of the lover's vows, and the passion of the allegro, in which the resolve of *Radames* and *Aïda* to fly is expressed with the happiest appreciation of a climax, awoke applause as loud and as prolonged as has ever resounded within the walls of the Academy. Miss Caty, whom "Aïda," of all operas done this year, has proven to be not merely the gifted and industrious songstress long ago prized by the American public, but an artist of sensibility and ever-increasing skill in her art, shared with Signor Campanini the honors of the evening. *Amneris* is a difficult rôle, and the character is an unsympathetic one into the bargain. Miss Cary makes light of its difficulties, and shows herself capable of endowing the personage with all its requisite qualities. Nothing could be better than her first duet with *Aïda*, when she makes herself mistress of the Ethiopian's secret, and overwhelms the slave with the threat of her wrath; and her final interview with *Radames* is to be cited as marked by variety of accent and decided power. The remaining rôles in "Aida" were assigned, last evening, as hitherto, to Mlle. Torriani, M. Maurel, and Signor Scolara. Mlle. Torriani's picture of Aïda is a very meritorious performance, and the air in the [illegible] act, and "O, cieli azzuri" in the third are to be referred to as excellent specimens of honest and earnest singing. Signor Del Puente was to have personated *Amonasro*, but, on account of sickness, the "ferocious and indomitable warrior" of the text was embodied by M. Maurel, for whom, indeed, we would not willingly accept a substitute. Although M. Maurel was not in his best form, the personage did not suffer at his hands, and was colored with quite as much breadth of touch and science of contrast as on the night of *Amonasro's* first appearance. After the duet with *Aida* in the third act, the baritone was recalled. Signor Scolara delivered the lines of the King with his wonted eloquence. Of the choral and orchestra department in "Aida," and of its *mise en scène*, it would be superfluous at present to speak: Verdi himself could scarcely wish anything more satisfactory. The same work is to be given to-morrow.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A dramatic version of Dickens' novel of *Bleak House*, under the title of "Chesney Wold," was produced last night at Booth's Theatre, and served to introduce to us the great German tragedienne, Mme. Fanny Janauschek. The name of the adapter of *Bleak House* is not given on the programme, but whoever the individual may be he deserves considerable credit for the ingenuity and perseverance with which he has extracted the story of *Lady Dedlock* from the very diffuse novel of *Bleak House*. The sombre story of *Lady Dedlock*, *Hortense*, the French maid, *Mr. Tulkinghorn*, and the entire episode preceding the murder, are too well known to call for relation here. Suffice it to say that the adapter has constructed a clever if rather heavy and gloomy drama, upon this portion of the novel, and has wisely refrained from introducing any of the many humorous and attractive characters of the novel not positively necessary to the development of the plot. In addition to the characters named above, brief but telling sketches of *Sir Leicester Dedlock*, *Bucket*, the detective, the young man by the name of *Guppy*, *Robert Staples*, *Rouncewell*, *Esther*, *Volumnia*, and *Joe*, the crossing-sweeper, appear, and, apart from the interest of the drama, are full of pleasant reminiscences of many of Dickens' most pathetic and powerful creations. The play is in four long acts, and nearly all the dialogue is taken bodily from the original text. With all these agreeable things to say by way of preface, it is disagreeable to be obliged to say that the general effect of one representation of "Chesney Wold" is calculated to unnerve any person unpossessed of extraordinary strength of mind, and more likely to bring him to a hopeless state of melancholia than it is to excite him either to good humor or to move him to tears—the primary objects, we have always been given to understand, of the domestic and sensational drama. How Mme. Janauschek can be contented to play anything so dreary and dispiriting is an impenetrable mystery to us. The plea that the public demand sensational drama, and are tired of legitimate plays, which has been put forward in this case, is an utterly futile one, and it the public did want sensation plays, we venture to say that they would prefer something of a less blood-congealing type than "Chesney Wold." Mme. Janauschek is a great actress, beyond question. Unfortunately very little of her greatness appears in this play. Her chief claim to greatness lies in her marvelous force, her almost unparalleled power of depicting the sublimity of tragic rage, terror, and despair. Pathos is not her forte, although her supremely-cultivated art allows her to assimilate the depth of pathos with telling effect. In grand declamatory passages, where the lines are eked out by striking and picturesque gestures and poses, we think she has never been surpassed. It is needless to say that "Chesney Wold" gives her no opportunities for the display of these enviable qualities. In the character of *Lady Dedlock* the situations are few, and the sort of emotions to be portrayed are of the weakly melodramatic style we have been accustomed to associate with actresses of Miss Agnes Ethel's stamp, and are consequently immeasurably beneath the power of Mme. Janauschek. Here again the deep tragic tones of the actress, despite herculean efforts to subdue them, are quite unsuited to the character of *Lady Dedlock*, and each of the many but brief scenes of that unhappy lady becomes wearisome in the extreme, and inspires nothing more flattering in the minds of the audience than that *Lady Dedlock* would bring her miserable career to an end, and Mme. Janauschek would do or say something worthy of what she really is. One solitary exception may be made to this, the scene wherein *Lady Dedlock* reveals herself to her daughter. Here the actress gave us a slight taste of her quality, and permitted a scintillation of what is in her to appear. Of Mme. Janauschek's performance of *Hortense*, the French maid, no praise is too high. The vindictiveness, the coquetry, and the devilish cunning of the creature were pictured with marvellous force and truth. All of *Hortense's* scenes were applauded to the echo, and deservedly so. Taking into consideration Mme. Janauschek's nationality, and her but recent acquisition of the English tongue, her picture of an excitable French woman endeavoring to speak English is something to be remembered. What scope for acting the minor characters afforded was taken unusual advantage of by the company at Booth's Theatre. The most noticeable performance of the evening—of course after that of the star—was Miss Rachel Noah's picture of *Joe*, the crossing-sweeper. This was a complete surprise to the audience. The make-up and acting of this too truthful picture of degraded life was a veritable gem. In appearance, voice, and gesture, Miss Noah realized this unhappy picture as completely as we believe possible on the stage. The actress deserves to be warmly congratulated on her success, and received the approval of the audience by unmistakable signs. Mr. Levick gave an excellent realization of *Mr. Tulkinghorn*, as did also Mr. Wheelock of *Bucket* and Miss Wells of *Mrs. Rouncewell*. A great deal of the scenery was new, and the general setting of the play was admirable. We sincerely trust that Mme. Janauschek will give the public a few of her great impersonations, such as *Mary Stuart* and *Elizabeth*, before the season closes.

A BENEFIT REPRESENTATION.

A dramatic representation for the benefit of Miss Phillis Glover, and the family of a composer now in the most destitute circumstances, will be given at the Lyceum Theatre to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The programme will consist of the drama "The Marble Heart" and the vaudeville "The Loan of a Lover." Miss Phillis Glover will appear as *Marco* and as *Gertrude*; Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. S. Quigley, Miss Maude Granger, and Mrs. Marie Wilkins, of the Union Square Theatre, (by permission of Mr. A. M. Palmer;) Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. W. J. Ferguson, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss. Jeffreys-Lewis and Miss Minnie Bell, of Wallack's Theatre, (by permission of Mr. Lester Wallack,) and Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Mr. Charles Leclercq, Mr. Dan. Leeson, Miss Rose Ettenge, and Miss Mattie Lewis have generously offered to fill other rôles. Seats may be obtained at the box-office of the Lyceum Theatre, and at Wallack's, and the Union Square Theatre, and at the usual theatrical ticket offices.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The committee of the Centennial Horticultural Society, to whom was referred the subject of horticultural buildings for the International Exhibition, have prepared a report recommending the erection of one large building as a general conservatory for the display of plants, and especially palms and other large tropical and half hardy ornamental trees; also, the erection of a practical working greenhouse on an extended scale for keeping plants. The committee also recommend a plan for these buildings. The report will be adopted by the Secretary.

An informal meeting of gentlemen of this city with the members of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Board of Finance was held to-day, at which the subject of securing a practical recognition of the Centennial enterprise from Congress was discussed. Director General Goshorn, John Welsh, Thomas Cochran, and others, will to-morrow join others who are already in Washington, with a view to affording every possible item of information that may be desired by the Congressional committee having the question in charge.

SUSPECTED OF POISONING HIS WIFE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23.—About a month since the wife of N. M. Egbert died near Princeton, Ky., under rather suspicious circumstances. Shortly afterward Egbert left in company with a young woman named Alice Carter, and a little girl for whom he was guardian. He was followed, and he and Miss Carter were arrested near [illegible], under a warrant charging them with poisoning Mrs. Egbert.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 23.—A meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade commences in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons to-morrow. The attendance will be more numerous than formerly, some seventy delegates being expected. Besides those from the chief points throughout Canada, a large delegation from the United States National Board of Trade will be present. Among others, the following: From Milwaukee, W. P. McLaren; Chicago, A. M. Wright; Detroit, Hon. A. Hawley; Buffalo, E. P. Dorr; Cincinnati, John A. Gano; New-York, L. N. F. Starke; Boston, C. G. Nazro; Portland, Mr. Haskell, and J. P. Wetherell, from Philadelphia. Among the topics set down in the official programme of the meeting for consideration, are reciprocity with the United States; the best and most practicable method of constructing a Pacific railway; enlargement of Canadian canals; construction of a graving-dock at Quebec; classification of vessels on lakes and rivers; management of inland steamers; examination for masters and mates; insolvent act; protection to manufacturers; fire and marine insurance, and free postal delivery in cities and towns.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance was held yesterday at the Bible-house. This being the first meeting of the year, the organization of the committee was proceeded with, Rev. Dr. Adams being elected Chairman for the year. A communication received from Japan was read, stating that a branch of the Evangelical Alliance had been established there, and a week of prayer had been observed during the first week in January. A communication from the British Alliance, in London, was also read, giving the information that special prayers would be offered for Ireland in that country. The collection for the familes of Carrasco and Pronier, who perished in the Ville du Havre, will now be closed, $12,000 having been collected in that country. A collection will be opened for Pastor Cook, who died from injuries received by the wreck of the steamer, leaving a widow and eight children.

NATURE FIGHTS HARD against a consumptive cough, and always conquers when assisted by DR. HALL'S Balsam for the Lungs, the most powerful ally the human system ever had in its combats with pulmonary ailments.

The great eradicant of ulcerous and eruptive diseases is Carbolic Salve.

Extract the Pain not the Tooth.—DR. TOWNSLEY'S Toothache Anodyne does it in one minute.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Cooking Extracts
ARE THE BEST.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss" sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $3, is warranted to be the best made.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Wilbor's Cod-liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking cod-liver oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. WILBOR has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficacy by a test of many years.

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast.
Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

$500 Reward for an Incurable Case.—See pamphlet wrapping DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

BROWN—ENSMINGER.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Harrisburg, Penn., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, by Rev. William J. Stevenson, CHARLES BROWN, of New-York, to FRANCES MARION, daughter of the late Philip Ensminger.

DIED.

BAIRD.—Feb. 21, in the assured hope of a blissful immortality, MARY A., wife of Major T. W. Baird, aged 53 years and 10 days.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 585 Broome st., Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BRIGGS.—On Monday, Feb. 23, 1874, after a lingering illness, ELENORA S., wife of James S. Briggs.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 158 East 53d st., on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

CORNELL.—At his late residence, No. 313 East 13th st., on Monday afternoon, CHARLES CARPENTER, eldest son of Stephen H. and Charrie A. Cornell, in the 19th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DENNISTON.—At Pittsburg, Penn., on the 17th inst., JOHN L. DENNISTON, aged 34 years, son of the late Charles C. Denniston, of this City.

DITMARS.—On Monday morning, after a short illness, SAMUEL A., infant son of Wm. B. and Adelia Ditmars, aged 8 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of the grand parents, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 2:30 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 224 Quincy st., between Bedford and Nostrand avs., Brooklyn.

☞ Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa papers please copy.

DONALDSON.—At Winona, Minn., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., THOMAS DONALDSON, in the 88th year of his age, and on Saturday, the 21st inst., ELIZABETH DONALDSON, his wife, in her 82d year.

EARLE.—On Monday, Feb. 23, 1874, ESTHER M., wife of Daniel D. Earle, and daughter of Isaac Thorn, of Pleasantville, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FEEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, ANN FEEN, aged 69, widow of Martin Feen.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at 11 A. M., from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner 4th st. and Lafayette place.

GALWEY.—On Monday, Feb. 23, 1874, at East Chester, Westchester County, CAROLINE, widow of Anthony Galwey.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the late Thomas Galwey, East Chester, on Wednesday the 25th inst. Conveyances will be waiting at Mount Vernon Depot on the arrival of the 10:15 train from New-York.

GALWEY.—On Monday, Feb. 23, at East Chester, Westchester County, THOMAS GALWEY, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALLIDAY.—Feb. 23, RICHARD GEORGE HALLIDAY, aged 27 years.

Funeral services in the First Free Methodist Church, West 37th st., between 8th and 9th avs., Wednesday, 25th, at 1 P. M. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery.

HAWKINS.—At his residence, Lafayette av., Brooklyn, CHARLES W. HAWKINS, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral at Dr. Buddington's Church, corner Clinton and Lafayette avs., on Tuesday, at 10:30 A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery, car starting from Grand Central Depot at 2:20 P. M.

RICH.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 22, THOMAS B. RICH, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No 214 Thompson st., on Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday, 22d February, of a sudden illness, ROBERT RUSSELL, Sr., aged 69 years.

Funeral services on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 231 West 45th st. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother, John Russell, are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHUYLER.—At Watervliet, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1874, ANGELICA LANSING, wife of the late Lucas V. V. Schuyler, in the 74th year of her age.

STEVENS.—At Aiken, S. C., on Sunday, the 22d inst., FRANCIS KIRBY, son of the late Henry H. Stevens.

TAYLOR.—The memorial services for the late GEORGE H. TAYLOR, who was lost at sea by the sinking of the Ville du Havre will be held at the residence of D. H. Houghtaling, No. 137 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITAKER.—On Monday, Feb. 23, JOHN WHITAKER, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 309 West 48th st.

☞ English and Scotch papers please copy.

WILSON.—At Rockland Lake, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, MARTHA WILSON, widow of the late Robert Wilson, in the 85th year of her age.

Funeral at Rockland Lake on Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 1 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Feb. 28, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 10 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 10:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"STOP THE LEAK."—THOSE WHO SPEND money foolishly should read new Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy, 1874. Sent, first post, for twenty-five cents, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange Sales-room, yesterday, no business was transacted, on account of the day being observed as Washington's Birthday.

TO-DAY'S PROPOSED SALES.

The auctions proposed for to-day, at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of a four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 80 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale of the three-story English basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 104.2, No. 178 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, south side, 132.4 feet west of Atlantic avenue. Also, similar sale of three lots, together forming a plot in size 24.6 by 137.6 by 15 by 98.2, located at Newtown, Long Island, and situate on Flushing avenue, west side, north of Milton street, the property belonging to the heirs of Southwick Hibbard, deceased.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100, on Madison street, north side, 83.2 feet west of Jackson street. Also public auction sale of the premises No. 228 East Thirty-eighth street, south side, between Second and Third avenues, embracing a lot 21 by 84, with a two-story attic and basement frame house thereon 19 by 23.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of the three-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 21.5 by 98.9, No. 112 West Twenty-sixth street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 27.9 by 73.4 by 89, No. 62 Leroy street, north side, corner of Burton street.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, ——, Referee, of the house, with lot 23.6 by 100, No. 212 Grand street, north side, 76.9 feet east of Mott street.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 23, 1874.

On yesterday forenoon thirty cars of horned Cattle were on sale at Weehawken Yards. Twenty-four cars were sold off from 9c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. scant. Six cars were transferred to Harsimus Cove. On yesterday and to-day, at One Hundredth Street Yards, trade was fair; prices ranged from 10c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 10½ cwt., on 56 ℔s. to 60 ℔s. to the cwt. One Milch Cow and her Calf sold at $85. Smooth quality Veals were not quoted. Grass Calves sold at $16 ⅌ head. Sheep sold in large lots from 5½c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs from 8c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔. Live Hogs sold at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.; City Dressed opened slow on Saturday's quotations, which were 7c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; Western Dressed were nominal, from 6½c.@6¾c. ⅌ ℔. This being Washington's Birthday, trade in live stock was small, but firm.

SALES.

Burchard & Merritt sold for A. Gillespie 84 common Illinois Steers from 10c.@10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 31 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt., with $1 ⅌ head off; for George A. Williams, 15 Good Ohio Steers, 8½ cwt., strong, held on sale. C. S. Glover sold for J. J. Ferdon, of Byron River, Conn., 1 pair of choice quality State Oxen, raised by J. Height, Dutchess County, for $350, gross weight, 3,850 ℔s. Vail & Valentine sold for H. Borkin 91 Illinois Steers, generally fair, at 10¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; for Coon & Co., 24 choice quality Ohio Oxen from 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 10½ cwt.; for selves, 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 88 common Missouri Steers from 10c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 136 pair Illinois Steers with a good top at 11c. ⅌ ℔. and a few at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 2 State Oxen for $220. T. Gilles sold for self 43 good Illinois Steers from 12c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 9 cwt.; 42 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; held on sale 18 Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold for self 36 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 97 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@13c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. P. McCafferty sold for self 79 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. S. Healy sold for self 64 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. Westheimers Bros. had on sale on yesterday and to-day, 30 cars of Horned Cattle; 24 of same were disposed of as follows: Sold for M. B. Doty 160 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8½ cwt. scant; 21 good Ohio Steers at 12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. strong; for J. Potter, 20 common Ohio Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; for Gardner & Simms, 18 common Ohio Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; for selves, 72 common Michigan Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Hull & Co., 48 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for J. Waursemer, 48 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market J. Kirby sold 1.4 Sheep, weight 15,580 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 188 Sheep, weight 16,230 ℔s., at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 273 Sheep, weight 21,110 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 42 Sheep, weight 4,380 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 175 Sheep, weight 19,390 ℔s., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; also, sold for week ending Feb. 21, 1874, 4,008 Sheep and Lambs for $26,653 27; 26 Lambs, weight 1,950 ℔s., at 8c. ⅌ ℔.; 82 Lambs, weight 6,540 ℔s., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 196 State Sheep, weight 16,150 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 195 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,740 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 171 State Sheep, weight 15,570 ℔s., at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 203 State Sheep, weight 17,520 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 38 Ohio Sheep, weight 3,460 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 221 Ohio Sheep, weight 20,970 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 167 State Sheep, weight 16,730 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 160 Michigan Sheep, weight 14,770 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 160 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,370 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 158 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,040 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 158 State Sheep, weight 17,330 ℔s., at 7½c. ⅌ ℔.; 134 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,850 ℔s., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 22 choice Grass Calves at $16 ⅌ head; 157 choice quality Canada Lambs, weight 16,290 ℔s., on private terms. Also sold, during the week ending Feb. 21, 1874—8,332 Sheep and Lambs, for $55,363 86; average ⅌ head, $6 64. At Fortieth Street Sheep Yards, Judd & Buckingham sold 212 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,040 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 228 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,240 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 501 Illinois Sheep, weight 44,900 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 250 Illinois Sheep, weight 22,510 ℔s., at 6⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 566 Michigan Sheep, weight 50,490 ℔s., at 6⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 200 Indiana Sheep, weight 16,540 ℔s., at 6⅞c. ⅌ ℔.; 179 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,980 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.; 195 State Sheep, weight 19,100 ℔s., at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔. T. H. Reid sold one car of smooth quality light-weight Ohio Hogs at 5¼c. ⅌ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Feb. 23, 1874: 1,060 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 298 Veals, 72 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Feb. 21, 1874: 11,878 Sheep and Lambs, 135 Veals, 36 Cows. Fresh arrivals for to-day: 1,025 Sheep, 23 Veals, 42 Cows.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 21, 1874: 16,716 Hogs, 6,334 Sheep. Fresh arrivals for to-day: 3,741 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Feb. 21, 1874: 5,437 head of horned Cattle, 8,163 Sheep, 9,351 Hogs, 6 cars of Horses.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600 head; market moderately active and prices steady; fair to good Steers at $4 50@$5 10; choice at $5 20@$5 75; Extra, $6 25; fair Texans and choice Cherokees, $4@$5; Butchers' stock, $3 50@$4 50. Shipments—2,400 head. Live Hogs steady. Receipts—8,000 head. Fair shipping demand; packers not buyers; common to fair, $4 60@$5 30; good to choice, $5 40@$5 90; a lot of fancy Philadelphia brought $6 25. Shipments—4,800 head. Sheep active and firm; closed rather easier. Receipts—1,200 head. Sales at $4 75@$6 for fair to choice, with Extra at $6 25@$6 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Cattle dull; market favors buyers. Sales, 2,500 Extra State and Western Steers at $7@$8, the latter for a few choice; fair to good, $5 50@$6 50; common, $4@$5. Sheep rather dull. Sales, 6,500 at $5@$7 50. Hogs in steady demand. Sales, 4,500 at $8 50@$9.

THE NACHTMANN-SCHERMANN INVESTIGATION.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Assembly Committee, appointed to investigate the case of Martin Nachtmann against George Schermann, met at the Metropolitan Hotel and resumed the inquiry. The examination of three witnesses was proceeded with but nothing new or having any important bearing on the case was adduced, and the inquiry was adjourned until Saturday morning.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE
ON 5TH AV. AND NEAR-BY STREETS.
Some real bargains.

For particulars and permits apply to
WM. H. RAYNOR,
No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., NEAR 38TH ST., a magnificent brown-stone private residence, 25x90, with extension; price, $80,000, including gas fixtures, mirrors, and library cases; terms easy. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

NO. 11 LEXINGTON AV.—A POSITIVE Bargain.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, all modern improvements, situated north-east corner of Lexington av. and 22d st., for sale low, and terms to suit purchaser; size 26x50. HOLMES BROS., No. 46 East 23d st.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE, NO. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store.—Ground, Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run; lot about 23 by 100 feet; possession. Price asked, $60,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th st.; Nos. 1, 19 East, No. 18 West 53d st.; No. 16 West 2d st.; No. 15 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 209, 584, 675, 781, 783.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF HEIRS, TO CLOSE AN Estate.—No. 31 5th av., near 10th st., east side, four story high-stoop brick house, about 26.4x100; can be bought at a reasonable price and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A FRAME HOUSE and two lots on 87th st., near Boulevard, with stable in rear house; nine rooms, pantries, &c.; street regulated; will sell cheap, or to rent from April 1; terms easy. Apply at No. 402 West 54th st.

FOR SALE—IN 45TH ST., A THREE-STORY brown-stone-front house, 18.9x59x100 feet; Astor lease, sixty years; ground rent, $337 per year. A bargain if applied for immediately, at No. 409 West 54th st.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone house, No. 220 West 58th st., between Broadway and 7th av., close to Central Park; terms reasonable. Apply on the premises for a short time.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, HOUSE AND lot No. 27 North Moore st., lot 27x91.6, house 27x46. Inquire at No. 134 Perry st., New-York, or of J. S. HALL, Administrator, No. 349 Franklin av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

$5,000 TO $8,000 WILL BUY THREE-STORY brick houses, all improvements, 10 to 15 rooms; terms to suit. O. V. Holcomb, 89 B'way, W'msburg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE.—NEW HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, near Montrose Station; sale, let, or exchange.
P. G. HUBERT, JR., NO. 61 Liberty st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY REAL ESTATE.

Improved and unimproved, in New-Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye, Port Chester, Harrison, White Plains, Mount Vernon, Westchester, and all the towns in the lower part of the County, for sale, exchange, and to rent; elegant deep water fronts for sale. Sole agents for the sale of the celebrated Huguenot Park property at New-Rochelle.

Particular attention to the sale of land at auction.
LE COUNT & FINE,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 136 Pearl st., New-York, and
Main st., New-Rochelle.

YOU CAN DO NO BETTER THAN TO BUY AT
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent, 8 Broad st., Room 10; D. Van Winkle, Rutherford Park, N. J. Houses built to order.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.

TARRYTOWN:

A mansion and out-buildings, nine acres	$60,000
One also beautifully located, six acres	35,000
Neat house, barn, fine surroundings	12,000
Several improved properties from	$7,000 to 14,000

YONKERS:

Magnificent properties and improvements	$16,000

Several fine parcels on the west side of the Hudson for sale by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., adjoining North River Savings Bank.

$60 MONTHLY—QUICK TRANSIT—COMpeting roads, forty minutes from Liberty st.; numerous trains till midnight; near three depots; $60 rental, or monthly purchase payments; commodious cottage house and extra large lot; garden, lawn, flower, shade, and fruit; paved and lighted streets; well drained and healthy; orderly society. For view and particulars apply at West Elizabeth Depot, adjacent, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184 Elizabeth, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, COMPRISING seven acres of land, and having 300 feet of river front, situated at Yonkers, for sale at a bargain. Also, a great variety of other property for sale or rent. Address UNDERHILL & ACKERMAN, Real Estate Agents, Warburton av., opposite City Hall, Yonkers, N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET AT Pleasantville, Westchester County, a large double house, pleasantly situated, on a rise of ground, ten acres of land, and an apple orchard in good bearing order. For particulars inquire of REMEE & SEE, No. 183 West st., or of C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville.

THIRTEEN ACRES OF FINE LEVEL LAND for sale, suitable either for building sites or farming purposes, situated within a few minutes' walk of depot; terms very easy. Apply to
JOHN PEED,
Rockville Centre, Long Island.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, ON CENTRAL RAILroad of New-Jersey, forty five minutes from New-York, a French-roof house of fifteen rooms; has all the conveniences; lot 7¼x200; three minutes from depot. Address S. A. BRISTOL, Box No. 3,932 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—SEPARATE OR ALL—SIX LOTS, NOS. 21, 30, 22, 40, 41, 31, each 262½ acres, north half, Township 8, Hamilton County, N. Y. Also two lots, Nos. 81, 82, Warren County, N. Y., Township 11, each 320 acres. Further particulars, address FRANKLIN NORTON, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

ACRE PROPERTY ADJACENT TO NEW-YORK City Limits.—A safe and profitable investment; our new map of lower Westchester County, showing territory recently annexed, now ready and to be had gratuitously.
STEPHENS BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway, street floor.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN MILES FROM CITY HALL by two lines of railroad, a handsome country residence; twelve rooms, an acre of ground well laid out in flower and vegetable gardens; if not sold soon will be rented, furnished, to an eligible family. For particulars apply to E. L. BRIGG, No. 53 Walker st., up stairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH NEW-YORK, A FINE three-story French roof brick basement house, only four minutes from steam-boats and cars. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM H. HART, No. 306 West 18th st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN the City or on Brooklyn Heights, a pleasantly-located cottage-house of twelve rooms, near Englewood, N. J.; hot and cold water conveniences, furnace, &c. Address Box No. 5,451 Post Office, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.

A valuable property in Jersey City for sale, situated in one of the best business locations. Address E. W. B., Box No. 2,368 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSE AND CARRIAGE-house on Main st., Westfield, N. J., three minutes from depot; commutation $75 yearly. PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ELEGANT NEW SWISS cottage on Fort Hill, 4th av., New-Brighton. WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway, second story, Room No. 2, or PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff st., New-York.

YONKERS.—SALE, LET, OR EXCHANGE, HOUSE, delightfully situated; Warburton av., near station.
P. G. HUBERT, JR., No. 61 Liberty st.

STAMFORD.—CHOICE BUILDING SITES; HOUSES erected to order on easy terms; also, fine villa for sale, let, or exchange. P. G. HUBERT, JR., 61 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE NASSAU DRY DOCK
AND
MARINE RAILWAY.

At this date, not having been sold, will positively be offered for sale at auction at the Vendue House, Bay st., in the City of Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, March 5, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as advertised.
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN
and WILLIAM JOYCE,
Executors, &c., of John S. Howell, deceased.
FEB. 23, 1874.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.—OFFICE, NO. 21 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, Feb. 24,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
GREAT BARGAINS FOR SOMEBODY.
UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY to purchase at positive auction sale, on as easy terms as ever were offered, the real estate of a gentleman going abroad.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET—80 feet west of Seventh avenue Boulevard.—Magnificent four-story brown-stone house, two floors, finished in hard wood; every convenience requisite in a first-class dwelling.

No. 478 CARLTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—Three-story Philadelphia-brick front house, suitable for a genteel residence of a family who wish to economize.

FOUR LOTS IN NEWTOWN.—Nos. 2, 3, and 4 on Linden Hill map, located on Flushing av. (Fresh ponds.)

The attention of all who wish to make an investment that will pay enormously is called to above sale.

Maps of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 13 WEST 45TH ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Eliza C. Burtnett, deceased:

WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—The four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, situate on the northerly side of West 45th st., between 5th and 6th avs., known as No. 13. House is about 60 feet deep, contains modern improvements, and finished in hard wood. Lot, 17 by 100.5.

J. H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, NO. 12 PINE ST., will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock,
MONDAY, March 2, 1874,
at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story English basement house,
NO. 206 WEST 25TH ST.,
between 7th and 8th avs.; house, 15.6x55; lot, 98.9 feet, more or less; house in splendid order; seventy per cent. on mortgage for five years.

TO LET OR LEASE.

The superior banking or life insurance offices in the second story of No. 149 Broadway, on the north-west corner of Broadway and Liberty st., consisting of a suite of three large rooms.
APPLY TO
I. G. PEARSON,
or W. I. PAULDING,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.

FOR RENT—A LARGE STORE IN TRENTON, N. J., suitable for a dry-goods, fine grocery, or clothing store. The location of this property is such that an enterprising party leasing it for a term of years is sure of establishing a large and profitable cash trade. The store is situated on the principal business street of the town, between two large markets, and opposite Taylor's Opera-house.
Apply to
E. L. ALEXANDER,
No. 117 Liberty st., New-York.

SIXTH AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY.—TO lease for a long term of years, for improvement, eight lots on the north-west corner of 6th av. and 40th st.; a very desirable location for almost any kind of business, (theatre, hotel, or flats,) directly opposite Reservoir square, and from the upper windows in view of 5th av.
Apply to
S. V. HOFFMAN,
No. 210 5th av.

TO LEASE—THE BUILDINGS ON THE NORTH-west corner of Broome and Mott streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., entire or divided; they are about 51 by 122 feet, six stories, and if required steam-power can be furnished. They are kept open for examination, and all particulars of terms, &c., given by addressing
A. KURSHEEDT,
No. 44 7th av.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE STORE No. 52 Beekman st., 25 feet front; first-class five story, basement, and sub-cellar; marble front; will be leased on reasonable terms. Apply to WARD McALLISTER, owner, No. 28 West 19th st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LEASE ON BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH st.—The premises now occupied by W. KURTZ, AS A PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY. Fitted up with every requisite for a first-class photographer. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 PINE ST.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 30 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—NOS. 636 and 638, being 50 feet front, and extending through to Crosby st.; alterations will be made.
L. HAMERSLEY, No. 257 5th av.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and basement. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING
BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to
WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE AND DWELLING, No. 32 West Houston st., near Broadway. Inquire of HENRY DEMAREST, at office of Relief Fire Insurance, No. 149 Broadway, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

NOS. 743 AND 745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Astor place.—To lease, new double store, 52x200, running through to Mercer st.; best lighted building on Broadway. Apply to D. W. BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN THE VILLAGE OF Portchester, one hour from City and within five minutes of the New-Haven Railroad Depot, a large modern-built residence, overlooking the Sound, eighteen rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, &c.; large and commodious out-buildings, green-house, grapery, and about seven acres of ground beautifully laid out; fine fruit and shade trees. Terms and permit of W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

TO RENT—STAMFORD, CONN., A COTTAGE, handsomely furnished, containing sixteen rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; stable and garden; on high ground, overlooking the Sound. For further particulars call on or address B. WILLIAMS, No. 78 Madison av.

TO LET.—NO. 178 BALTIC ST., NEAR HENRY ST., Brooklyn.—A large house with all the improvements, containing seventeen rooms, with hot-water bath, stationary tubs, a new furnace, and many improvements. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 330 Court st., near Sackett st.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET LOW—TO A GOOD TENANT, THE DESIRable house No. 51 East 10th st.; has been put in thorough order. Apply to AUG. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT OR CORNER medium-sized house between 20th and 40th sts. and 3d and 7th avs. Also, from 50 to 150 acres, improved, on east side of Hudson River, and below Poughkeepsie, for unincumbered lots on the grade near Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN G. BOLEN, No. 19 Maiden lane.

HOUSES WANTED—FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[WILL BE READY THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,)]

THE STANDARD LIFE OF DICKENS.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF

THE LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS,

By JOHN FORSTER,

Author of "Life of Landor," "Life of Goldsmith," &c.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

Nos. 715 and 717 Market st., Philadelphia.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Second term begins Feb. 1.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.
Entrance examinations June 1 and 2, and Sept. 23 and 24. For new catalogue and late entrance examination papers apply to Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

FOR BOYS.
MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.
Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, BOWERY AND CANAL st., Broadway and 33d st.—Young men are taught book-keeping and accounts; foreigners, English; backward persons privately advanced; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars address
HENRY W. SIGLAR.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING PUPILS are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

$250 PER YEAR. INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSINESS.—For sale, a first-class flouring mill, five run of stones and all necessary machinery; water-power unsurpassed; located on railroad and canal; surrounded by excellent wheat-growing country; mill running, and has large country trade; will sell cheap; one-half purchase money remain on bond and mortgage. Post Office Box No. 333 Syracuse, N. Y.

MINERAL SPRINGS HOTEL.—SUMMER REsort.—Party wishes capable partner that will take half interest, with $50,000; lands produce other things, and has a large prospective value; business Winter and Summer. Real Estate security. Apply to S. C. CONABLE, No. 202 Broadway.

A SUITABLE PERSON, WITH A FEW thousand dollars, can secure a respectable, pleasant, profitable, and safe business with the undersigned, and have charge of the financial department. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF ITS VALUE, A DOWN-town blank-book and stationery store doing good business; splendid opportunity to commence business; present proprietor retiring. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO WASHINGTON COUNTY BONDS, State of Illinois, numbered 29 and 30, respectively; value, $1,000 each. All persons are warned against negotiating them. Any information in regard to them will be suitably rewarded. Address THEODORE F. JACKSON, No. 45 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association are prepared to show samples and receive bids for all the cattle horns and hair tails that may be received by them from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1874, inclusive. Bids to be opened at their office, 44th and 45th sts., East River, on TUESDAY, 24th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the following companies, known as its branches, sealed proposals are invited to sell this Company the Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of those Companies, of the amount set against the name of each Company respectively, or any part thereof. Proposals to be opened March 4, at 12 o'clock noon, the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified:

American Central Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	$50,000
Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1878	20,000
Keokuk and St. Paul Railroad Company, eight per cent., due April 1, 1879	50,000
Carthage and Burlington Railroad Company, eight per cent., due May 1, 1879	30,000
Dixon, Peoria and Hannibal Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1880	40,000
Quincy and Warsaw Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1890	20,000
Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad Company, eight per cent., due Oct. 1, 1890	30,000
Ottawa, Oswego and Fox River Valley Railroad Company, eight per cent., due July 1, 1900	40,000

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for Branch Bonds."
JOHN N. DENISON, Chairman of the Board.
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.

In conformity to contracts between the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company and the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals are invited to sell this company four hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the seven per cent. bonds of the last-named company, known as second series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1875; and one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in the eight per cent. bonds of the same company, known as third series, convertible into stock at maturity, July 1, 1878, or on any interest day, at the holders' option. Proposals to be opened March 2, at 12 o'clock noon; the lowest offers, not exceeding par and accrued interest, to be accepted, and the bidders notified.

Proposals (marked "Proposals for B. and M. Bonds") should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 18, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

NOTICE.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the trust mortgage deed of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed "Proposals for Land Grant Bonds,") addressed to John N. Denison, Treasurer, Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, Boston, Mass., will be received until MONDAY, March 2, 1874, at noon, for the sale to the undersigned, for cash, of one hundred thousand dollars of the seven per cent. land mortgage bonds of said company.
J. W. BROOKS,
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, } Trustees.
ALPHEUS HARDY,
BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1874.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, }
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1874. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of Feb. 21, and remain closed until March 5.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, }
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1874. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, March 10, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election of Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 24, 1874, at the Company's office, No. 233 South 4th st.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

A WALL ST. BANKING AND COMMISsion house, with a regularly-organized business of long standing, desires to add $50,000 as special capital; the firm members have had an experience of many years, and are thoroughly qualified; references of the highest respectability can be furnished. Address, with real name, Box No. 3,674 New-York Post Office, stating when and where an interview can be had.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider a plan for the reorganization of said Company. A full attendance is requested. O. D. ASHLEY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1874.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE Coal Company.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at the office, No. 135 South 2d st., Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, 26th of February, inst., at 12 o'clock noon. S. McILHENY, Secretary.
FEB. 11, 1874.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by
W. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILroad first mortgage bondholders, in order that they may be called together for their own protection, (if it be found necessary,) are requested to send addresses and amounts to
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$6,000 FIRST MORTGAGE IN CENtre of New-Haven City, four years to run, paying 10 per cent. clear of taxes, &c.; value of property $16,000. Address owner, M. W., No. 216 West 50th st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.
Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,
$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

Central Railroad Extension Company
OF LONG ISLAND.
First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 each.
Interest due 1st May and 1st November.
Principal Due 1903.
Price, 87½ and Accrued Interest.
A limited amount for sale by
KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,
NO. 37 BROAD STREET.
THE ROAD IS AN EXTENSION OF A. T. STEWART'S CENTRAL RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND, AND IS IN FULL OPERATION.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN,	SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS,	WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company who are dissatisfied with the funding scheme proposed by the directors are invited to send their address to
H. L. CLARKE, No. 193 Pearl st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.
Hanover, Phenix, Lorillard, Star, Adriatic, and others. Insurance stocks wanted by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

$200,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER bonds, principal and interest payable in gold at the Bank of Commerce in New-York. For sale by JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, bankers, No. 14 Broad st.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CONSOLIdated Mortgage, seven per cent. Coupon Bonds. For sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
☞ Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Six per cent. interest commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CINCINNATI, LAFAYETTE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, due March 1, 1874, will be paid in gold on presentation at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York, on and after Monday the 2d day of March proximo. ADAMS EARLE, President.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership firm heretofore existing under the name of T. TATE, JR., & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent Feb. 11, 1874. The business will hereafter be continued by S. ELLIS BRIGGS, who is now the owner of all claims due said firm. T. TATE, JR.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1874. S. ELLIS BRIGGS.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WAITress: City references required. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 30 West 24th st.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT WAITER WITH first-class City references. Apply this morning between 9 and 11 o'clock, at No. 10 East 44th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR FRENCH GIRL FOR general house-work; bring references; at No. 525 6th av.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE REtail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UN FRANCAIS GARCON DE TABLE DESIRE SE placer dans une famille privee; trois ans de références de sa dernière place. Adresse A. B., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A GREAT NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS French, German, English, and Irish servants, Catholic and Protestant, for the City and country, at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, several competent and reliable servants, well recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT 5TH AV. OFFICE.—FAMILIES REQUIRING select help for any situation may provide themselves of all nationalities by applying in person or address to No. 525 5th av., near 44th st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH AV., WILL BE found a number of competent, reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City or country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A German young woman; or as seamstress and nurse, or waitress; understands any work; is willing to assist every way to suit; City or country; has good recommendations. Is at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her duties; is very neat and orderly; is also a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMmended girl as chamber-maid and waitress; neatness, honesty, and general good appearance, as well as efficiency, are her recommendations. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERman girl as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; will assist in waiting or the care of children; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Laundress.—By a bright, active girl; well understands her duties, and is obliging. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL for up-stairs work, wait on a lady, or take care of children. Apply at No. 151 Waverley place for two days. Ring upper bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting, or house-work for a small family. Call at No. 252 Avenue A, between 15th and 16th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl of experience as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; is willing and agreeable. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, 29 West 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 309 East 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting or chamber-work and take care of children. Call at No. 319 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as chamber maid and seamstress; two years' City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR child nurse; competent to take charge of an infant. Apply at No. 352 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, WITH two years' reference as cook, washer, and ironer, and one year for general work, in either City or country, where the comforts of a home are offered; wages less an object than a permanent place. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent woman, who is a good cook in every respect; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman; is superior cook; or is competent and willing to take full charge of a house and home; is of agreeable disposition; has satisfactory references. At the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A SCOTCH Protestant cook in a private family; she is a good bread and cake maker, and understands her business; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A THOROughly capable cook; has a quiet, civil, obliging disposition; has good recommendations; City or country; public or private place. Call at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; can do all kinds nice cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD THOROUGH COOK, laundress, and baker in a private family or boarding-house, City or country, by a neat, competent, obliging woman, with good reference. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLORED woman and daughter in a private family; mother as cook, daughter, a half grown girl, as chamber-maid or waitress. Apply at No. 155 East 22d st., over a private stable.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO REspectable young girls, one to cook and assist with the washing and ironing, the other as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 232 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AND RECommended Protestant woman as good cook; good baker; meats, game, soups, poultry, creams, jellies, &c.; country or City; sober, honest, obliging, efficient, &c.; will do washing. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, MIDDLE AGE colored woman as cook; willing to assist in washing in the country; will take the place immediately. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 115 East 11th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; City or country: excellent reference. Apply at No. 660 2d av., corner 36th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; is a good baker; has City reference. Call at No. 700 6th av., in the candy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at 243 East 29th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands French, German, and English cooking in all its branches thoroughly; best recommendations. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY,

No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th st., furnishes faithful, capable SERVANTS, in every capacity, for City and country, at moderate wages. This Directory is conducted by ladies, and means a thorough reform in domestic service. Country orders should be sent ten days in advance of visit.

Protestant cooks wanted; also French and German nurses.

FEMALE HELP.
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, nurses, seamstresses, &c., at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th av., near 33d st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A NORTH GERMAN PROTestant woman who speaks and teaches French, German, and English; also, first-rate music; geography, history, drawing, fancy work, &c.; first-class examination testimonial and references. Address Miss H. P., Box No. 915, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A SKILLful hair-dresser, solicits the patronage of ladies who wish to be waited upon at their residences; will give perfect satisfaction; terms $2 per week. Call at No. 128 West 30th st., second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman a first-class housekeeper's place, or as first-class cook in a private family. Can be seen at the Fifth Avenue Office, No. 525, near 44th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A young girl, to do house-work, or chamber-work and waiting, or as nurse, being very fond of children; she is a good washer and ironer, and can furnish good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner of 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL; tidy, capable, and understands a servant's place; is respectful and obliging; for general work of chamber-work and waiting; is friendless, and wants a good home; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMan to be generally useful anywhere; City or country; is neat, strong, active, and willing; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORKER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, well adapted to the work; is a good family cook and nice washer and ironer; leaves on account of breaking up housekeeping. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, who is a good plain cook; can wash and iron well, and is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, TIDY English Protestant girl, only in this country two weeks, to do general house-work. Can be seen for two days at the 5th av. office, No. 525, near 44th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work. Call for two days at No. 142 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; very respectable, and superior laundress; French fluting of all kinds, and do up ladies' and gents' fine work in the best manner; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting, doing up of fine muslins, &c.; has best of City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 228 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 752 3d av., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; doing fluting, puffing, &c., in a private family. Apply at the French Office, 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do washing and ironing, either by the day or at her own house. Call or address 163 West 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN, who can take entire charge of an infant from its birth or bring it up on the bottle if required; is willing to travel to any part if required; the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 447 4th av., between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—BY AN OBLIGING FRENCH GIRL; IS A good seamstress, and fond of children; has best references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; has many years' experience in the care of infants; can bring them up by hand or bottle; is neat, willing, and obliging; best City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE, ENGLISH girl, with good reference; understands the care of children well, and is kind and patient with them; will also make herself useful as chamber-maid, &c., if required; wages low; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT FRENCH GIRL; IS VERY experienced in the care of children; no objection to the country; can give the best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF EXperience in the care of children; is a neat seamstress, and has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Call or address No. 715 3d av., between 44th and 45th sts.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO wait on an invalid lady, and sew, or assist in housekeeping; no objection to grown children. Call at her present employers, No. 32 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY AS NURSE to an invalid lady or gentleman; best of City reference; no objection to travel. Address Nurse, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE FOR YOUNG children; good seamstress; best reference. Call at Mme. Golard & Co.'s, No. 525 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN; AN EXcellent dress-maker and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; no objection to make herself useful in a family; will go out by the day. Address Seamstress, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and chamber-maid; she understands her business thoroughly and has unexceptionable references. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few engagements by the day or week; terms moderate. Address H. S., No. 83 Varick st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the nicest manner, or will do chamber-work and waiting; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; is a thorough worker, and a good, obliging girl; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver, dressing salad, &c.; capable of filling a man's place; has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO REspectable Presbyterian women in a private family as waitress and chamber-work; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 428 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressing perfectly; is capable of taking a man's place; best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; willing and obliging; three years' City reference. Apply at No. 335 East 22d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 488 6th av.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN ABOUT TO LEAVE HIS EMployers, desires a position as clerk or collector; is acquainted with fire and life insurance business; also real estate; strictly honest, sober, and industrious; not afraid of work; reference, present employer; has been in real estate business five and a half years as general agent. Address DILIGENT, No. 73 2d st.

CLERK OR PORTER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY man as clerk or porter in a first-class wholesale and retail grocery and liquor store; understands gauging, bottling, corking, &c., having twelve years' City reference. Address Cash, Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SUPERIOR COACHMAN AND competent, useful young man; English Protestant of education, ability, and experience; thorough horseman; can train young or fast horses; take charge of a gentleman's place, lay out fancy, pleasure, and other grounds; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man as coachman; country preferred; excellent reference; will make himself generally useful; is a good driver, and understands the care of horses. Address B. F., Box No. 17 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; can come highly recommended; speaks English and Spanish; would have no objection to go South or any other place. Address Coachman, 7th av., corner 38th st., club stables, for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the care of road horses; thoroughly good groom and excellent driver; no objection to the country; can furnish the best references. Call or address T. T., No. 21 East 33d st., for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man (English) as coachman, or coachman and gardener; understands both duties thoroughly; City and country references. Address A. W., No. 241 West 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of City references; was six years in his last place; can do any kind of rough carpenter work. Address F. C., Thorburn's, No. 15 John st., New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call at 124 West 50th st. for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man, small family; thoroughly understands the business; City and country references. Address Coachman, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, CAREFUL, and stylish driver. Can be seen at the office of his late employer, No. 202 Beekman st., corner Pearl, or address C. D., No. 32 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (PROTESTANT;) has unexceptionable City reference. Call on or address J. F., at J. B. Brewster & Co., No. 232 5th av., corner of 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as coachman; will be found willing and obliging; four years' City reference. Call on or address John, No. 22 East 18th st., in harness store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man without family; best of references from last employers. Address T. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A STEADY, industrious, young man, on a gentleman's place; is a first-rate hand with horses, a careful driver; understands plain gardening, and is willing to be generally useful; is not afraid of work; best of reference. Apply or address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and garden; can furnish first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 13 Union st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton Ferry.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THOROughly understands his business in all its branches, as first-class coachman and groom; can produce the best of City reference; has also the best of testimonials from a family in England. Call for one week or address Coachman, No. 303 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MARRIED man, English, as coachman; first-class reference. Address T. B., No. 152 East 40th st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant who fully understands his business; is strictly temperate; is married, and would require a small house; wife could assist in washing; refers to present employer, No. 52 East 10th st.

FARMER—DAIRY-WORK, POULTRY, &c., or will work Farm on Shares.—By an American man and wife, aged forty-three years; no children; both natives of Long Island; man is experienced in all branches of farming and dairy-work; wife also a good dairy-woman, poultry-raiser, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, who can do farm-work as it is done in the old country; can also take care of horses and drive, help in garden, care cattle, milk, &c.; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's Labor Bureau, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—By a man and wife, aged forty years; no children; man is a first-class vegetable gardener; also has fair knowledge of hot-house, grapes, out-door flowers, hot-beds, &c., and can milk, care horses, drive, &c.; wife care poultry, dairy, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, one child; thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches, and has good references. Address A. G., West Brighton, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH FAMIly, Episcopalian; understands the care of green-house, graperies, flower-beds, kitchen garden, and hot-beds. Address Gardener, No. 239 Bond st., Brooklyn.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTant single man, in City or country; can milk and help in a garden if required; has City and country reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

OVERSEER OR FARMER.—WOULD TAKE charge of a gentleman's place; parties wishing to travel; good reference given. Address J. W. P., Hyde Park, N. Y.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A CHINESE, SPEAKS GOOD English, understands cooking, every branch, or can do house-work, waiting, care dining rooms, silver, &c.; useful indoors or out; City or country; several years' references. Call at Home and Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address M. A., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; understands thoroughly his duties, taking care of silver, &c.; he speaks several languages, and has unexceptionable references. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Address William, Box No. 58 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT colored man as waiter; best City references. Call or address No. 543 6th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, copyists, office clerks, porters, and errand boys, to apply at their rooms, 23d st. and 4th av.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

REAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42, North River, New-York, as under:

ACAPULCO, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Saturday, Feb. 28, at P. M.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, Saturday, March 14, at 2 P. M.

COLON, Capt. ——— ———, Saturday, March 28, at P. M.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

These steamers will all call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

The HENRY CHAUNCEY has been thoroughly overhauled and fitted under the inspection of the Board of Underwriters, and is in splendid condition for the accommodation of passengers, having been repainted and decorated throughout, and newly upholstered by Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco 1st of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........Saturday, Mar. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Mar. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7
Abyssinia, Wed'y, March 11	Olympia, Saturday, Mar. 14
Calabria, Wed'day, March 18	Hecla, Saturday, March 21
Algeria, Wed'day, March 25	Marathon, Sat'day, Mar. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, 25th February, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, March 7, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, March 14, 2 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, March 21, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

STEAM-SHIPS:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	STATE OF VIRGINIA,
STATE OF LOUISIANA,	STATE OF GEORGIA,
STATE OF MINNESOTA,	STATE OF FLORIDA, bld'g,
STATE OF ALABAMA,	STATE OF INDIANA,

STATE OF NEVADA, building.

TO GLASGOW, BELFAST, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, &c.

State of Pennsylvania sails..........Saturday, March 7
State of Virginia sails..........Saturday, March 21
State of Georgia sails..........Saturday, April 4

FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

WEEKLY SAILINGS NEXT SUMMER.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $60 and $80, gold; steerage, $30 currency; prepaid, $32, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

For further particulars apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece, Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.	Spain, Sat., Mar. 14, 1:30 P. M.
Italy, Sat., March 7, 8 A. M.	Canada, Sat., Mar. 21, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON..........Tuesday, March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any others) will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LACHESNEZ	Saturday, March 7.
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, March 21.
AMERIQUE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, April 4.
EUROPE	LEMARIE	Saturday, April 18.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First cabin, $125. Second cabin, $75.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 24, 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........March 17, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........March 31, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA,

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 28
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........March 5
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........March 12
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........March 14

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Feb. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT OUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........March 13
CORINTH..........April 3

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS..........March 6
ETNA..........March 24

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 24.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, March 3.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,
every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3:10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 14, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 25th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of lumber at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

120,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Rails, sawn, 2x3 inches.

300,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern Pine Flooring, grooved and tongued, planed both sides, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.

10,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, grooved, tongued, planed, and beaded both sides, one inch thick, and in widths not exceeding four inches.

1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Black Walnut, sawn to finish $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

24,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish $1\frac{1}{8}$x$2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

1,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish $1\frac{3}{4}$x$2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

2,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish $1\frac{3}{4}$x$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

3,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x$2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

7,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x$2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

4,000 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

1,500 feet lineal (more or less) Mahogany, sawn in strips to finish 2x$3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

6,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, richly figured for panels, to finish one inch thick.

6,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, in widths from 6 to 13 inches.

1,500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick, in similar widths.

500 feet B. M. (more or less) Mahogany for hand-rails, to finish four inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from large knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The black walnut will be of the best quality, American growth.

The mahogany to be of the best quality, Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR PLASTERER'S MATERIALS FOR UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY. }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Feb. 16, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 27th day of February, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of plasterer's materials, at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City:

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality Plasterer's Lime of "Rockland manufacture," or equal thereto.

10,000 barrels (more or less) best quality of Plaster of Paris, of Isaac or Wortherspoons' brands, or brands equal thereto.

1,000 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean, White Sand.

3,000 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean Cattle Hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposal.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals to be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR "MARBLE WORK" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Marble Work at the New State, War and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

10,000 (more or less) White Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

3,000 (more or less) Half do. do.

11,000 (more or less) Black Marble Tiles, 12x12x1 inch full.

1,250 feet superficial (more or less) Black Marble Borders of various widths, from 4 inches up, all 1 inch thick full.

Bids will be received for furnishing the White Tiles of best quality white-veined Italian or white-veined American marble equal thereto; the Black Tiles of best quality Belgian, Glenn's Falls, or Lyonaise marble, or red Vermont slate; the borders of best quality black Belgian, or Glenn's Falls marble. The whole of the tiles and bordering must be one inch full in thickness, with sawn backs and the edges cut full to the square and perfectly true; the face and edges to be rubbed to a proper surface. Bidders will state the description of marble they propose to furnish, and will submit samples along with their bids.

Payments will be made on delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, ($3,500,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the marble trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Bills for Marble Work," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR "PLASTERING MATERIALS" FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874. }

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Plasterers' Materials at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' building, Washington, D. C.

2,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plasterers' lime.

1,000 barrels (more or less) best quality plaster of Paris, of Isaacs' or Wortherspoon's brands, or brands equal thereto.

500 cubic yards (more or less) of sharp, clean river sand.

200 barrels (more or less) sharp, clean white sand.

700 bushels (more or less) long, dry, and clean cattle hair.

Samples of each of the above items to be submitted with the proposals.

Payment will be made on the delivery and acceptance of materials, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of lime, plaster, &c., and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the materials.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Plasterers' Materials," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE FOR BULK-HEAD.

SEALED PROPOSALS for furnishing GRANITE to build a BULK-HEAD or RIVER WALL will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE.

Sealed proposals for furnishing granite to build sixteen arches, (more or less,) of new Pier No. 1, North River, will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. $54\frac{1}{2}$ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. $54\frac{1}{2}$ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely-furnished back room on second floor; sun exposure; for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 83 MACDOUGAL ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, a second floor, in suite or separate, to gentlemen or families. Also, third story rooms; terms moderate; references.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished room, third floor front, with hall-room connecting; also two single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class table.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.,
north-west corner 31st st.
Parties can now make arrangements for floors, with private table and attendance, by the year, from May 1.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK,
East 20th st.—A suite of front rooms on third floor, with board, for first-class parties; house extra width; location superior.

NO. 45 5TH AV.,
Between 11th and 12th sts., desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on reasonable terms.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN elegant rooms, en suite or singly, with first-class board; house unusually desirable; terms moderate. No. 217 West 14th st.

NOS. 76 AND 78 MADISON AV.,
corner of 28th st.
Rooms on second floor to rent, with board.

AT NO. 23 5TH AV.,
nicely-furnished parlor floor, bath, &c., attached, to let with first-class private table.

TABLE-BOARD

For two or three gentlemen can be had at No. 51 East 21st st.; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-floor front room, and others; first-class board. Apply at No. 160 West 46th st.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A FLOOR THROUGH, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—ONE SQUARE ROOM; also, extra-size hall room, with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D.* 1852. Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, BOARD in a private family, between 14th and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs.; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, giving price, &c., PERMANENT, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS MOTHER DESIRE board with a strictly private family; unexceptionable references exchanged; permanent if suited. Address DESIRABLE, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas.—A first-class hotel in every particular. Temperature of the island 75°. Board $3 per day. Steamer City of Merida leaves Feb. 26. For passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER FOR THE SOUTH WING OF THE NEW STATE, WAR, AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 7th day of March, 1874, for furnishing and delivering the following schedule of Lumber at the new State, War, and Navy Departments' Building, Washington, D. C.:

17,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine rails, sawn 2x3 inches.

45,000 feet B. M. (more or less) Southern pine flooring, grooved and tongued, planed both sides, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, and in width not exceeding four inches.

500 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

3,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 1 inch thick.

12,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, and to be richly figured for door-panels.

1,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick.

25,000 feet B. M. (more or less) mahogany, to finish 2 inches thick.

All the preceding schedule of lumber must be of the very best quality of their respective kinds, thoroughly seasoned and free from all knots, sap, shakes, and other defects, and must all be delivered in such lengths and in such quantities as will be called for by the Superintendent.

The Southern pine rails and flooring must all be heart stuff, free from all defects, as none other will be accepted.

The mahogany to be of the best quality Honduras.

Samples of each of the above woods will be submitted.

Payments will be made on the delivery and acceptance of material, deducting ten per centum until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by the penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of three thousand dollars, ($3,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the lumber trade, and who have not the necessary facilities for furnishing the material.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Lumber," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

BROOKLINE WATER WORKS.

TO IRON-FOUNDERS.

Sealed proposals for cast-iron water-pipes and special castings will be received at the office of the Brookline Water Commissioners, Town Hall, until 12 o'clock M. TUESDAY, March 3, for furnishing the whole or any part of the following cast-iron water-pipes and special castings:

452 tons of pipe, 16 inches diameter.
405 tons of pipe, 14 inches diameter.
545 tons of pipe, 12 inches diameter.
60 tons of pipe, 10 inches diameter.
260 tons of pipe, 8 inches diameter.
790 tons of pipe, 6 inches diameter.
85 tons of pipe, special castings.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals to be addressed to undersigned.

CHAS. S. KIRBY, }
CHAS. H. DREW, } Brookline Water
WILLIAM ASPINWALL, } Commissioners.

For specifications and further information apply to
E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer,
No. 12 West st., Boston.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING
An entire NEW STOCK of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON.

ALSO, NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY in all DEPARTMENTS of the ESTABLISHMENT.

WHITE GOODS and HAMBURG TRIMMINGS, we are selling at unusually LOW PRICES.

FANCY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—OUR OWN IMPORTATION—OPENING EVERY WEEK.

Our La Forge Glove,

TWO BUTTONS,

in dark shades and party colors, a full assortment. We warrant them, and give a new pair for all that rip or tear.

IT WILL PAY YOU WELL TO VISIT OUR ESTABLISHMENT EVERY DAY.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL DONNELLY, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Michael Donnelly, of County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIA A. SEAVER, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Julia A. Seaver, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Nov. 26, 1874.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
f10-1aw3wTu* No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Trustee of FREDERICK HAAS, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
f10-1aw3wTu* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514

BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

First week of WILLIS COBLE and his troupe of performing DOGS, GOATS, AND MONKEYS.

The most wonderful performer ever seen,
LITTLE JACK DARWIN.

First week of the beautiful Serio-comic Vocalist,
MLLE. ZITTELLA.

First week of Local Sensation, viz.:
THE FIRST CRIME; OR, THE FELON'S WIFE,
introducing the entire company. All the mammoth troupe retained. Mr. R. M. CARROLL and SONS, Mr. JOHN WILD, Mr. CHAS. WHITE, Miss KITTY O'NEIL, Mrs. JOHN WILD, Miss KATE O'CONNOR, Miss JENNIE YEAMENS, Miss MARRIN GORENOLF, Miss JENNIE SATERLEE in a pleasing performance. Concluding with the new drama, THE FIRST CRIME; or, THE FELON'S WIFE.

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinee at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

80th to 88th

PERFORMANCE AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the new play,

LED ASTRAY,

By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance.

SATURDAY, FEB. 28, AT 1:30,
THIRTEENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:45.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,

The brilliant Shakespearean Revival of

LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST.

The King of Navarre	Mr. D. H. Harkins
Biron	Mr. George Clarke
Longaville	Mr. Louis James
Dumain	Mr. Hart Conway
Don Adriano De Armado	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Nathaniel	Mr. D. Whiting
Master Holofernes	Mr. W. Davidge
Dull	Mr. Owen Fawcett
Costard	Mr. James Lewis
Moth	Miss Stella Congdon
A Forrester	Mr. F. Chapman
Jaquenetta	Miss Nellie Mortimer
Boyet	Mr. F. Hardenberg
The Princess of France	Miss Ada Dyas
Rosaline	Miss Fanny Davenport
Maria	Miss Sara Jewett
Katharine	Miss Nina Varian
Heims, or Winter	Mr. James G. Peakes
Ver, or Spring	Mlle. Gretchen

Matinée of LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST, SATURDAY at 1:30.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, CHARITY!! The new London sensation.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

SPECIAL.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that, in deference to the demand for seats to witness LOVE'S LABOR'S LOST, the production of CHARITY has been postponed for a few evenings. It will positively be given during the next week. Meantime, places may be secured for all the representations of the Shakespearean comedy.

REV. CHAS. KINGSLEY,

Canon of Westminster, author of "Alton Locke," "Hypatia," &c., will lecture under the auspices of the Mercantile Library at Association Hall, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27. Subject—WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

Rev. Henry C. Potter has kindly consented to preside.

Tickets, with reserved seat, 75 cents. Admission 50 cents. To be had at the Library, and No. 114 Broadway.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

Madison av. and 44th st.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1874.
Ye "Cousin Jonathan Olde Folks'"
Greate Concerte in Ancient Costume.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.

Tickets to be obtained at the theatre ticket-office, Windsor Hotel, 5th av., where a plan of the church may be seen, and at the doors on the evening.

THE PILGRIM.—ADULTS FREE.

All under eighteen years, 15 cents each. EVERY EVENING at 8. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. The Ariel Glee Club sing. Liberal collection asked. Bring the families. Great Jones st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER,
JOSEPH TILNEY, and
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON,
n4-1aw6mTu* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. BANCROFT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Spencer Heacock, No. 79 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1874.

CAROLINE T. BANCROFT,
Executrix.
SPENCER HEACOCK
f17-1aw6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MANGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Mangles, No. 418 West 45th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1873.

ANDREW BUSCH, Executor.
n25-1aw6mTu* ANNA MANGLES, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. BUCKBEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of De Witt Buckbee, Esq., No. 822 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 15th day December, 1873.

DE WITT BUCKBEE, }
JAMES D. WYNKOOP, } Executors.
EZRA S. BUCKBEE, }
d16-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.

n4-1aw6mT* WALTER CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 59 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873.

BRIDGET CONWAY,
n4-1aw6mT* Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.

n12-1aw6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MARGARET SHINN, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and then of the City of New-York, and late of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty Third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1874. GEO. W. MERCER, Executor.

ja27-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. STUYVESANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clifford A. Hand, at No. 51 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1874.

f10-1aw6mTu NICHOLAS W. S. CATLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. BOGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of January, 1874.

ja12-1w6mTu* EDWD. C. BOGERT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO G. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1873.

FREDERIC GALLATIN,
d30-1aw6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 75 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.
n4-1aw6mTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. AIDA.

Second Subscription night of the Spring season.
STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY) Feb. 25, at 8 P. M.
AIDA. AIDA.
Mlle. TORRIANI, Miss A. L. CARY,
CAMPANINI, MAUREL, NANNETTI, SCOLARA.
Grand Chorus and Powerful Orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 8 P. M.
First appearance this season of
Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26—BROOKLYN—Les Huguenots. Admission, $2; Reserved Seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location. Boxes, $16 and $20. Family Circle, $1; Reserved Seats in Family Circle, $1.50.

Seats can now be secured at Academy of Music, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED QUEEN OF TRAGEDY,
MME. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,
IN HER GRAND AND THRILLING DUAL PERSONATIONS OF
"LADY DEDLOCK" AND "HORTENSE," her French Maid, in a Dramatization in 4 Acts, from CHARLES DICKENS' novel of BLEAK HOUSE, entitled
CHESNEY WOLD.
She will be assisted by the accomplished Artist,
MR. MILNES LEVICK,
MR. CHARLES WALCOT, MR. JOS. WHEELOCK,
And the whole strength of the
DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the Music Store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LEATHERSTOCKING.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
George Fawcett Rowe's great American drama,
LEATHERSTOCKING,
Or, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.
STAR COMBINATION CAST.
Magnificent Scenery,
Thrilling Historical Tableaus.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

EVENING AT 8. The beautiful romantic Melodrama, entitled: THE MAN WITH THE RED BEARD.	AFTERNOON AT 2. The Comedy in three acts of DOMBEY & SON, cast to entire strength of the company.

BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, WITH ABOVE. THE BEDOUIN ARABS, H. C. MELVILLE, HANDRICOURT BROS., FELIX LANGLOIS, &c., will appear.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st., near 6th av.

MATINEE BENEFIT
to
Miss PHILLIS GLOVER
and
A COMPOSER'S FAMILY,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1:30 P. M.

A grand bill and great cast,

THE MARBLE HEART
and
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Miss PHILLIS GLOVER...as...MARCO and GERTRUDE

Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Claude Burroughs, Mr. W. S. Quigley, Miss Maude Granger, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, (by permission of Mr. A. M. Palmer, Union Square Theatre,) Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Ferguson, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, and Miss Minnie Bell, (by permission of Mr. Lester Wallack,) Mr. Charles Wheatleigh, Mr. Charles Leclercq, and others who have volunteered.

Seats may be secured at the box-office, Lyceum Theatre, Wallack's Theatre, and Union Square, Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, Messrs. Vose, Dinsmore & Co., No. 32 Warren st., Griffiths, Curtiss & Co., No. 19 Beaver st., Fox Brothers, No. 14 Pine st., and from Mrs. George Hoffman, No. 599 5th av.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

CARD.

Signor ANGELO TORRIANI has resumed lessons in singing at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ISAAC M. DYCKMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH HARVEY, EVELINE L. HARVEY, MARY A. HARVEY, and CHARLES R. HARVEY, as administrator, &c., of Willard Harvey, deceased, defendants.—Summons—For relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 30, 1873. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1874.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street, New-York City. ja27-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. POPHAM, plaintiff, against SHEPPARD GANDY, Warren J. Roberts, Francis P. Drain, and Placido Dominguez, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and one dollars and forty cents, with interest thereon from the 8th day of October, 1873, and for the sum of four thousand and one dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 31st day of October, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1873.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was on the 27th day of January, 1874, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York.

COUDERT BROTHERS,
ja27-1aw6wTu Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JAMES H. WEEKS and WILLIAM J. WEEKS, Trustees of Eliza Underhill, under the last will of James Weeks, deceased, plaintiffs, against EMILY D. WHALEY, Otto Andreae, Alfred D. Jessup and Tillie N. Jessup, his wife, Samuel K. Kille, William McGeorge, Junior, Alexander T. Stewart, Francis Warden, George Fox, William Libby, and Andrew Charles, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of you: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 58 Wall street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 3, 1874.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed on the 3d day of February, 1874, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, in said City.

WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST,
f17-1aw6wTu* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE H. WALKER, plaintiff, against THEODORE SCHROFF, OTTO MEYER ADDISON, A. BISHOP, and MARY BISHOP, his wife, (real Christian name of last-named defendant unknown,) GEORGE KERSLER, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 104 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 22, 1873. T. O'BRIEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 104 Broadway.

The complaint above mentioned was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, Dec. 24, 1873.

ja20-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—EMILIO PUIG and Santiago Puig, plaintiffs, against SHEPPARD GANDY, Warren J. Roberts, Francis P. Drain, and Placido Dominguez, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1873, beside the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1873.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was, on the 27th day of January, 1874, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja27-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—LEONORA PERALES, Plaintiff, against EUSEBIO PERALES, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, Eusebio Perales: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 208 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 21, 1874.

SMITH & MACKAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the 2d day of February, 1874.

SMITH & MACKAY,
f10-1aw6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

BEGINS AT 8.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents and $1 extra. Family circle, 30 cents. SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE begins at 1:30.

Mr. G. L. FOX..........Acting Manager.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

A ROUND OF PLEASURE.

1—JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA, with Mr. G. L. FOX in the principal part, supported by the Grand Opera-House company.

2—The renowned WILSON BROTHERS, in an entirely new act, ORLANOUIDAS; or, La Double Bar Excelsior.

3—The musical wonders, the JEE BROTHERS, bell ringers, &c.

4—The famed MARTENS' sweet Tyrolean songs.

5—KING SARBRO'S great SUSPENDED BAMBOO performance.

6—THE WILSON BROTHERS' TRIPLE TOURNIQUET.

7—Grand ballet, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM, introducing the beautiful RIGL SISTERS.

8—The MARTENS' popular CAT DUET.

9—KING SARBRO'S perilous descent.

10—The superb entertainment to be crowned by the comic pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL, always received with shouts of laughter.

HUMPTY DUMPTY, the big fool of the school,
Mr. G. L. FOX.
Schoolmaster..........Mr. C. K. FOX.

SUNDAY NEXT.—FOURTH COLOSSAL OPERATIC CONCERT, GILMORE'S Twenty-second Regiment Band, CAMPANINI, tenor, and MAUREL, baritone, of the Strakosch Opera Company, &c., &c.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30. Commence at 8 o'clock.

SIXTH WEEK

Of Lord Lytton's great comedy of

MONEY,

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK	as	ALFRED EVELYN
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM	as	BENJAMIN STOUT, M.P.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT	as	MR. GRAVES
Mr. W. R. FLOYD	as	SIR FREDERICK BLOUNT
Mr. J. B. POLK	as	CAPT. DUDLEY SMOOTH
Mr. J. W. CARROLL	as	SIR JOHN VESEY
Mr. W. J. FERGUSON	as	LORD GLOSSMORE
Mr. G. F. BROWNE	as	MR. SHARPE
Mr. T. E. MILLS	as	THE OLD MEMBER
Mr. W. J. LEONARD	as	TABOURET
Mr. C. E. EDWIN	as	GRAB
Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS	as	CLARA DOUGLAS
Mme. PONISI	as	LADY FRANKLIN
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE	as	GEORGINA VESEY

The demand for seats to witness this comedy is so great that ELABORATE REVIVALS and PRODUCTION of NOVELTIES are for the present postponed. The box-book will be open

THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,

HEAD CENTRE OF
THE NOVELTY AND VARIETY WORLD.
ONE HUNDRED BRILLIANT STAR ARTISTS
EVERY NIGHT.
and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Admission, family circle, 30 cents; parquet and dress circle, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

On MONDAY, March 2,
An entirely new combination of novelty stars.

COLOSSEUM.

GRAND ARCADE

PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
with THE ANGEL OF THE M DELEINE.
Interesting vocal entertainment by Mr. H. W. and Miss Kate Florence Ellis in the LECTORIUM.
The automatic Flute-player, and Musical Monkeys have been added in the Grand Arcade.
Entertainment, 1 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission, $1; no extra.

LECTORIUM.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8.

FOURTH GRAND CONCERT

The sale of reserved seats will commence this morning at the box-office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Dramatic entertainment by the Charity Amateur Dramatic Association, for the benefit of the Hebrew Relief Society and the Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, at 8 o'clock.

Sheridan Knowles' celebrated play of
THE HUNCHBACK.

Characters by Mr. John H. Bird, Mrs. Sheridan Shook, and others.

Tickets and boxes at Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

LECTURES.

A CARICATURE LECTURE

BY MR. FRANK BEARD,

Will be given THIS EVENING, under the auspices of the Young People's Christian Association of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av. Tickets, 50 cents.

DISCIPLES COURSE OF LECTURES.

"AN HOUR WITH THE HUMOROUS PROSE WRITERS." Lecture by Rev. A. N. GILBERT, of Baltimore, Md., at the Church of Disciples of Christ, 28th st. and Broadway, THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL LECTURE to ladies in Robinson Hall, on 16th st., between Broadway and 5th avs., at 3 P. M., TO-DAY. Subject—CHRONIC DISEASES. Admission, 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 17, 1874.

AT AUCTION.

Fire apparatus, engines, and trucks. The following property of the City of Brooklyn will be sold at auction, on Tuesday, March 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the repair-yard of the Brooklyn Fire Department, corner of Myrtle av. and Hampden st., where it can be seen any day from date to day of sale:

Six steam fire-engines of the following makers: Lee & Larnard, James Smith, Allentown Iron Works, Clapp & Jones, and Joseph Banks.

Four hook and ladder trucks, suitable for use in a volunteer fire department.

One cracked fire-bell, weighing about 5,000 pounds.

Terms of sale cash: twenty per cent. on day of sale, the balance within ten days thereafter.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

EDWARD F. HOYT, Auctioneer.

BY HOYT, WHEELER & BRADLEY, stores, Nos. 118 and 120 Church st.,
TUESDAY, 24th February, 1874,
at 10 o'clock.
By order of Stephen W. Waterbury, assignee of Robert Robinson, bankrupt,
A first-class merchant tailors' stock,
Comprising
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Trimmings, &c.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M., A PRIVATE LIBRARY OF CHOICE BOOKS, being illustrated works, fine editions of the best English poets, &c., mostly in elegant bindings, handsome copies of illustrated editions of Irving's works, &c.; also, a valuable collection of engravings, rare prints, portraits, and scrap-books, autograph letters, and an elegant ornamented English china dinner set and tea set.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, TUESDAY, FEB 24, at 12 o'clock, within their store: 100 barrels Barbary Dates, 100 barrels Italian Chestnuts, all in prime condition; 300 boxes Naples Maccaroni; fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Neponset; can be examined on Pier No. 7 East River; 1,000 cases Valencia Oranges landing ex steam-ship Victoria. Can be examined on Pier No. 20 North River.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 60,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL STOPS are the best ever placed in any Organs. They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while the IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. These organs are the best made in the United States.

WATERS' New Scale PIANOS have great power and a fine singing tone, with all modern improvements, and are the best Pianos made. These Organs and Pianos are warranted for 6 years. Prices extremely low for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS to the TRADE. AGENTS WANTED in every City and County in the United States and Canada. A large discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1,22[illegible] Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have just finished, and have for sale, several very superior-toned organs, ten and twelve stops, with pedal bass, sixteen feet; one two rows of keys, twenty stops, pedal bass, sixteen feet; also, second-hand parlor organ, eight stops.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

RAPID TRANSIT.

MR. EASTMAN'S SCHEME INDORSED.

MASS-MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—THE BILL EXPLAINED BY ITS PROJECTOR—ADDRESSES AND RESOLUTIONS.

A fair audience assembled at Cooper Institute, last evening, to hear discussed, and to consider the system of rapid transit as proposed by the bill lately introduced into the Legislature by Assemblyman Eastman. This public meeting was called by Mr. Eastman, in order to afford an opportunity either for public indorsement, amendment, or rejection of his plan, or of any portion of it, as well as for a public explanation of its provisions and of the amendment to the bill in its original form. The platform was nearly filled with prominent gentlemen, most of whom are property-owners, among them being Wm. E. Dodge, Peter Cooper, Alderman McCafferty, Henry Beekman, Police Commissioner Russell, Louis J. Phillips, Henry F. Averell, Justice Welsh, and John B. Haskin. The meeting was called to order shortly after [illegible] o'clock, and Mr. John Foley was elected to preside over the assemblage. In taking the chair he returned thanks for the honor conferred on him. He said he would not delay the audience by any remarks of his own, but would introduce to them Mr. Eastman, the introducer of this bill, which, if passed, would conduce more to the comfort and prosperity of the people of this City than any bill which had been brought before the Albany Legislature in many years.

Mr. Eastman then advanced to the reading-desk, and, after apologizing for the fact that it was necessary that he should read his address, as in the multiplication of his duties he had found it impossible to prepare himself thoroughly, said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: In taking the platform to discuss the measure for rapid transit under consideration, which I am credited with being the author of, it is proper that I should say a word in explanation of my connection with the bill, and of my presence here to-night. Although not a full-fledged New-Yorker, I am fully two-thirds one in spirit and interests, and the other third is yearning this way. But should I continue my residence in Poughkeepsie, it is possible that in a few years, at your very next annexation, I will wake up some morning to find myself in the City limits, a resident of the 999th Ward, and my present gate-posts on the old Albany and New-York turnpike road placarded the seventy-fifth mile-stone on Broadway. While this is an exaggeration, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the boy is in this audience who will live to see a great public highway lined on every part by palatial residences and business houses, extending from Harlem River to Peeksville. New-York, unlike almost every other great city in the world, can build up in but one direction, and that is to the North, and for that reason in no other city known is a system of rapid transit so absolutely necessary to stimulate future growth and prosperity. I make no apologies here or elsewhere for the interest I have taken in endeavoring to solve this great problem of quick transit, from Harlem River to the southern limit of the City. If any jealousies exist in the bosom of any man because the prominence now given to this subject is encouraged by one who lives above the City line, then I say to him, that every man, woman, and child in the Hudson River counties will put him to shame, for they have an equal interest with New-Yorkers in this matter, and have a right to be heard, and not only them, but every resident of the State; yes, and more, the millions of the whole country who are every year poured into this City over the great highways of travel that terminate at Forty-second street. The resident of Niagra County, who steps from the train at Forty-second street to-day, has a mutual interest with the resident of Westchester who walks by his side, in solving this problem of quick transit. I have a right to be heard here to-night, in behalf of the thousands from my own city and county who annually, and the great numbers who daily, come here to put their money in the purses of your merchants and tradesmen. We have our legs cramped and our bodies hung over the front and rear platforms of wretched horse-cars until our backs will hold out no longer. Our wives and daughters have been jammed into the interior of overloaded omnibuses and cars, breathing the foulest air, and half the time compelled to stand clinging for dear life to a dirty strap, until they demand relief, and all this after the exhaustive fatigue of a day's shopping at the stores of these very merchant princes, who told you in last week's TIMES that they were opposed to rapid transit if their property was to be taxed a penny to provide it. Let me say to Mr. A. T. Stewart, that with all his business sagacity and foresight, he stands in his own light in this matter. If he had aided, with his great means, years ago to provide a comfortable, convenient way to reach his stores for the thousands of ladies in the Hudson River counties, who have been his patrons to the extent of millions a year, he would have prolonged the life of many a one, and thus secured to him their extended and profitable patronage. There is another reason and a substantial one why I am in earnest on this subject of rapid transit, and when I mention it there are many in this audience who will sympathize with me; for they are in the same boat. I own a large amount of real estate on the Hudson. I have some two hundred thousand dollars invested in fine residences in the City of Poughkeepsie that I have endeavored for two years to sell to New-Yorkers who do business in the City and go down daily, or several times a week, but the great bugbear has been the difficulty of getting from Forty-second street down town. It is more to be dreaded than the ride from Forty-second street to Poughkeepsie. The parties who should and would prefer to reside in these houses to-day have gone to New-Jersey, and pay their taxes to that State instead of this.

NEW-YORK LOSING POPULATION.

I need not take any time to show that, for the great want of rapid transit, New-York is yearly losing thousands of her population she might otherwise retain. It is known to every man here to-night, and, if a correct census could be taken of the City to-day, and a comparison made with the past, it would startle the community. A quarter of a million of people are scattered over New-Jersey and Long Island that belong to New-York City proper, and would be here to-day paying taxes and tribute to your every interest, had not your capitalists and public-spirited men, ten years ago, been as blind as they are to-day to the true interests of the City. You are familiar with the criticisms and complaints that were made in regard to Mr. Depew's census. It was claimed that he cheated New-York out of some 200,000, and the Mayor—Hoffman I think it was—was disappointed in his predictions some 300,000. It was no fault of Mr. Depew, my friends. The same predictions were made in regard to the census of 1870, and you were just as much disappointed in the result then as in 1865. The truth is these 200,000 people you expected the census-taker would find here had gone to New-Jersey, and had taken their beds with them. Another fact indicates the truth of the above. I notice that the passenger traffic of the horse-cars running north and south has not increased the past year over the previous year. The Third and Fourth avenue lines actually show a falling off; this fact is more significant than will be supposed by simply listening to the statement. The fact that Hudson County, N. J., has increased in taxable property more than $70,000,000 in the last ten years, while Westchester has increased but $4,250,000, and that the rate of increase in population in Hudson County, N. J., is 477½ per cent., while Westchester County is but 127—is so startling that it should be pasted in the top of the hat of every tax-payer in New-York and Westchester County, and should be in gilded letters over this platform to-night.

PUBLIC SPIRIT IN THIS CITY.

It is not becoming in me, a countryman, to question the public spirit of the citizens of this Metropolis, but having had extensive business relations here for years, and having become familiar with your public interests, I cannot, with eyes wide open, help but to observe what I believe to be your shortcomings in several important particulars. Is there another million of people in the world that would suffer so long the inconveniences, demoralization, and horrors of slow transit, if situated as you are, when relief could be afforded at an exense less than the cost of a single court-house, and by that relief three hundred thousand more people added to your population, who would bear to-day one third of your total taxable burdens? Having been engaged the past few days in examining into your Street-cleaning Department, and having taken a survey of your principal streets, I take the liberty of digressing from my subject to say, that I am now more thoroughly convinced than ever that New-Yorkers are the easiest satisfied, most contented, and indifferent people in the world. You have such a generous way of accepting everything just as you find it. If Croton water gives out, you contentedly use the slops of the day before over again. If your wife has dragged her dress through the muddy streets to its destruction, you generously pay for another. If you lose two hours a day to get down town to your business, and stand on one foot in a horse car, with passengers packed in like sardines in a box, you emerge from the car smiling, and give the conductor an extra fare for his kind attention to your personal comforts. But, Mr. President, it is about time, it seems to me, that the people of this Metropolis should understand that if New-York is to sustain her supremacy her public-spirited men must come to the front. In the public works so earnestly demanded, the foremost of which, and the present greatest need, is a system of rapid transit through the City from north to south. Philadelphia will soon come into prominence through its centennial exhibition, and will attract the attentron of the people of the whole civilized world, and to make it accrue to Philadelphia's benefit, her enterprising citizens will not hesitate to spend millions of dollars. New-York will be blind to her interests if she does not improve this opportunity to make herself also famous and rich in people and property by the completion of three great public works: Rapid transit, the Harlem River improvement, and an acqueduct that will pour in floods the pure waters of the Hudson into the City, and giving a head of one hundred feet at every hydrant.

HOW TO LIGHTEN THE BURDENS OF TAXATION.

It is said that your burdens of taxation are very great, and that is the main reason that the City should not aid in the construction of a rapid transit road. It it is true, as I believe no sane person doubts, that a system of rapid transit will at once bring back to the City multitudes of people who are now temporary residents and paying taxes elsewhere, and that property will be increased in value and all business interests revived; then will not this increase and addition in taxable property more than balance the amount that the City would expend if it paid for the entire road, and received no return in years on the investment? Would it not be wise policy, even if there was no other way of accomplishing the desired result, for the City to stop for a time some of its most unimportant public works, say on its parks or its boulevards, and put that money into rapid transit? Would not a magnificently-constructed work of the kind be fully as ornamental, and certainly of as much utility as some of the other public improvements that are costing millions of dollars. But as the bill under discussion only provides for a guarantee of bonds of limited amount, and only in case of certain contingencies, I will not discuss this point further. It is argued by some that a rapid-transit road will only increase the value of up-town and Westchester property. My figuring gives me different results. If people could go to City Hall in ten minutes from Forty-second street, there are probably thousands who now daily object to going down town on account of the fatigue and delays, that would go south of City Hall to transact business, and this would give an increased demand for stores and offices in all that part of the City. Ladies who now shop above Eighth street would find their way to Maiden lane and John street. It is only the accomplishment of rapid transit that will retain the financial centre in Wall street and vicinity, or prevent the bulls and bears from roaming northward.

THE BILL AND ITS PROVISIONS.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I come to the immediate consideration of the provisions of the bill under discussion. While it is true that I am the author of the original measure as introduced into the Legislature, I do not desire to claim credit for it in any particular. I want it in every sense a measure of the people of the City of New-York, and to that end I have asked and received suggestions from hundreds of your best and most practical citizens, from experienced and scientific engineers, and the Metropolitan press have devoted more than thirty columns to its discussion. All these suggestions have been considered in its revision, and it is now before you subject to further changes to perfect and strengthen it. My sole desire has been to make a measure that will be clear, practical, and possible, free from all sorts of jobbery and private speculation, and as perfect in all its details and as satisfactory to the people as any measure can possibly be made, being sure that such a measure will secure legislative sanction, and so inspire confidence and encourage capital that the early completion of this enterprise, in which not only the residents of the Metropolis, but of the Hudson River counties and the State at large, have such vital interests, will be assured. There cannot possibly be but one man who can be supposed to be directly interested, and that is myself. There is a bare possibility that the Governor would appoint me as one of the Commissioners if the measure becomes a law. In regard to that I have to say, if I am induced to leave a legitimate business of fifty thousand dollars a year to take a position for ten thousand, and devote my entire time to its duties, then it will be because I bear a great love for the people of New-York. I have had considerable experience in laboring for the people's good, in working for love; but such experiences have not been pleasant or satisfactory. But there is one thing I will say to you which I trust the reporters will not take down, and will not be told out of this hall. If by chance I should reach the exalted and remunerative position of "Commissioner," I should strip my sleeves farther up for the work than they ever were before, and if the Commissioners do not give you a rapid-transit railway, from City Hall Park to Forty-second street, to ride over to celebrate the completion of on the 4th day of July next year, then you can hold an indignation meeting in this hall to denounce us, and hang me in effigy over the entrance door.

BONDS OF THE CITY TO BE GUARANTEED.

The provision of the bill most important for consideration here is the section relating to the guaranteeing of bonds by the City, which provides as follows:

"Whenever, in their judgment, it is expedient, the Commissioners are empowered to call a meeting of the *ex officio* members of the commission—(the Mayor and Controller of the City)—to take into consideration the provision of the act authorizing the guaranteeing of the bonds by the City of New-York to the extent of four hundred thousand dollars per mile for a double-track road, and five hundred and fifty thousand dollars per mile for a four-track road, or to guarantee the interest on the same if such an amount of aid shall be required to insure the construction of the road; but such guarantee is limited to a road south of Harlem River."

The question whether the City shall be interested in any manner in a rapid-transit railway is an open one. It has been thoroughly discussed and considered in all its bearings by the press and the people since this bill has been before them. The opinions as to whether the City should lend its credit to build the entire road are about equally divided. The *Herald*, *Graphic*, *Mail*, and other journals, take decided grounds in favor of the City owning the entire road and running it in the interest of the people, while THE TIMES, *Tribune*, and other papers doubt the wisdom of such a result. The views of the people, as expressed in the great number of communications I have received, are almost unanimous in their conclusions that the necessities of the project are so vital to the best interests of the City and State at large, that if private capital to a sufficient amount cannot be obtained after an earnest effort to secure it, to warrant the certain and early completion of the work, then it is so apparent that it is for the interest of the City to aid the enterprise to a limited or greater extent, that it does not admit of an argument. In this contingency the City is represented by its Chief Executive and its financial officer. This limit for the guarantee of bonds pledges the City to a small amount only compared with the total cost of the road. The whole amount thus guaranteed will, in case the contingency arises, amount to only some twelve hundred thousand dollars for a double-track road from its southern terminus to Forty-second street, and a little more than three million dollars to Harlem River. This will simply furnish the credit of the City, without adding a dollar to its expenditure or increasing taxation in the least, as the interest will be paid from the earnings of the road, and a sinking fund provided for the extinguishment of the bonds. The above provision cannot, in my judgment, be objected to by any tax-payer, and, if it remains, will make the road a certainty beyond any contingency. But I am satisfied, from my interview with capitalists, that the City will never be called upon to guarantee a dollar of the bonds of the road. With honest, capable Commissioners, such as the Governor will appoint, the capital will be immediately forthcoming. I have a plan to make this investment a great popular loan of the people, and to secure its capital stock for the masses.

THE PEOPLE'S LOAN.

I would propose that, when the Rapid Transit Commissioners shall have perfected their organization, there be offered for sale, in denomination of five dollars and upwards, a series of "Rapid Transit Passenger Commutation Bonds" bearing interest. Let the principal of these "Passenger Commutation Bonds" be payable in the following manner: "Commutation Coupons," to the number of 120, to be attached to each $5 bond; each of these coupons to be receivable in payment for one passage for any distance not exceeding four miles. The interest on the "Passenger Commutation Bonds," to be payable at the expiration of one year from the date of issue and annually thereafter during a period of ten years, at the end of which the bond could be taken up and considered redeemed. In like manner there might be issued a series of "Rapid Transit Freight Commutation Bonds." I would also propose the issue of "Rapid Transit Convertible Stock," in denominations of $50 and upward, the same to participate equally with the original stock in all dividends which may be declared. The holders of this convertible stock to be entitled to purchase passage tickets in packages of 120 each, at the same rate of fare as that for which the coupons of the "Passenger Commutation Bonds" are receivable, the holders exercising this privilege to have the option to relinquish in payment for such passage tickets a corresponding proportion of his stock, in which case a certificate for the reduced amount shall be given in exchange for the original certificate. Or, payment may be made in cash, the ownership of not less than $100 of "Convertible Stock" entitling the holder to purchase every six months, beginning with the date of issue, not more than 120 of the aforesaid commutation tickets at the same reduced rate of $5 per 120 fares. This is a mere outline of the plan I would propose for popularizing a loan for the construction of a rapid-transit railway. The main purpose would be to secure, in addition to the stock subscriptions of capitalists, a corresponding co-operation in the construction of the road on the part of the classes who are most directly interested in its early completion.

In concluding his remarks Mr. Eastman said that inasmuch as an evening paper had stated that this entire project was in the interest of the railroad companies and the incorporators of the Hudson River bridge at Poughkeepsie he thought it proper that he should here publicly state the fact that not a line or word of the bill had been written or suggested by any man connected with any railway whatever, or by any person concerned in the Poughkeepsie bridge, unless it be himself, and that it was as pure in inception and as free from interference of that sort as any bill ever introduced in the Legislature of this State. [Applause.]

Mr. Eastman next took up and read the following outline of the amendments to the bill as originally introduced. Before reading them he stated that he had had a large number of copies of the amendments printed, and that they were sent from Albany to this City, on Saturday last. By some misfortune they had not reached him yet, but he supposed they were on the way by slow transit, somewhere between this hall and the Forty-second Street Depot, and would reach the lower part of the City some day. [Laughter and applause.]

THE BILL AS AMENDED.

SECTION 1. The title reads: "An act to provide the City and County of New-York with *a railway system*, (instead of 'one route for rapid transit,') for the rapid transit of passengers, freights, and mails."

SEC. 2. The Rapid Transit Railway to consist of two, four or more tracks for passengers, *freight and mails*, as the requirements of the traffic may demand.

SEC. 3. There are five Commissioners to be appointed *by the Governor*, under the name and title of the "Rapid Transit Commissioners of the City and County of New-York."

SEC. 4. Prizes are to be offered by the Mayor of New-York at the request of the Commissioners for the best plans to carry into effect the railway system contemplated. The owner of *the plan that shall be adopted* is to be paid $20,000. The owner of the *one next in merit* $7,000, and the owner of the *third in merit* $3,000; but the Commissioners may reject any or all offered, and may also require practical illustrations by models or actual construction, demonstrating the plans submitted.

SEC. 5. Commissioners to have the sole and exclusive power to determine the route and terminal points: to locate the route *over or under* (instead of "upon") any street, avenue, or places, *excepting Broadway from City Hall to Fourteenth street, and Fifth avenue from Twenty-third street to Central Park.* To run over, under, or through any of the above, and to run over, under, or by the side of any railway track now laid, but shall not use any surface road already constructed.

SEC. 6. The Commissioners are to have full power to raise the means requisite to construct and equip the road either by subscription to the capital stock *or by the issue of bonds*; the amount of capital stock and bonds to be issued to be determined by the Commissioners when the route and plans shall have been adopted.

SEC. 7. *Whenever, in their judgment, it is expedient,* the Commissioners are empowered to call a meeting of the *ex-officio* members of the commission—(the Mayor and Controller) to take into consideration the provision of the act authorizing the guaranteeing of the bonds by the City of New-York, to the extent of *four hundred thousand dollars per mile* for a double-track road and *five hundred and fifty thousand dollars per mile for a four track road*, or to guarantee the interest on the same, if such an amount of aid shall be required to insure the construction of the road; but *such guarantee is limited to a road south of Harlem River.*

SEC. 8. The railway system for rapid transit is to be completed from the southern terminus to Forty-second street, in *eighteen months from the date of commencement*, and *three miles are to be constructed each year thereafter.*

SEC. 9. The compensation to the Commissioners is fixed at $10,000 per annum.

SEC. 10. The term of the Board of Commissioners expired at the end of *three years, or on the completion of the work*, and provision is made on the retirement of the Commissioners for the election of *a Board of Directors, consisting of eight, to be elected by the stockholders*, who, with the Mayor, Controller, and one of the members of the commission to be designated by the Governor as the *ex-officio* members, are to constitute the Board of Direction, upon whom shall devolve all the rights, powers, and privileges exercised by the Commissioners.

SEC. 11. The fare is *not to exceed eight cents* for any distance less than three miles, and two cents per mile for longer distances; but, for *two hours in the morning* and *two hours in the evening trains are to be run at half the above rates.*

The italicized portions are the new provisions of the bill.

Mr. Eastman then read a letter from Mr. Jackson S. Schultz.

Gen. W. J. McAlpine, engineer of the new Capitol building at Albany, was then introduced, and said he had sent views as an engineer upon the subject of rapid transit to Mr. Eastman a couple of days since, in the form of a letter from Albany. They had not yet reached him, however, and he regretted it somewhat as he was not accustomed to express his views orally. He confined himself to a few remarks in favor of the plan suggested by the bill of Mr. Eastman, and stated that much of the future prosperity of New-York depended upon the early completion by her citizens, for her citizens, of a system of rapid transit which should be easy of construction, effective and not complicated in its operation, and which should pay a fair return to the capitalist who invests in it. He called attention to the fact that the Third Avenue Railroad alone carried 27,000,000 of passengers in 1873, and that the conveyance of 2,800,000 by a rapid-transit system at a ten-cent fare would repay the outlay necessary to build such a road.

Letters were read from Speaker Husted and Gov. Dix regretting their inability to be present.

Homer A. Nelson, Ex-Secretary of State of New-York, was the next speaker. He said that in Poughkeepsie the people were well acquainted with Mr. Eastman, and gave him their confidence as a man of integrity, of practical ideas, and as a public-spirited citizen. [Applause.] He has already spread before the people this bill, of which he is the author, and now he submitted it to the masses of the people in a public meeting for their consideration and discussion. There was no measure which could solve the problem of rapid transit unless it met the approval of the public press of this City—the public press which makes public sentiment. The object of this meeting was that the press might lay the scheme before its million of readers to-morrow morning. Those who considered the problem of local passenger transit in New-York considered a good paying investment, for no one ever found any of their shares in the market, and that was an evidence of their value. In 1873 the total passenger traffic of New-York, carried by horse railroads, was 11,991,906 persons. For ten years the people of New-York have endeavored to obtain rapid transit, and by adopting this plan of obtaining it he had no doubt they would have it at an early day. In looking over its provisions, which he recapitulated, he felt disposed to cordially indorse and recommend them.

The following resolutions were proposed:

Whereas, The greatest need of this City is rapid transit; and,

Whereas, The bill introduced in the Assembly by Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, and amended by him in accordance with suggestions from this City, seems to be calculated to insure the speedy construction of railways that will bring Harlem River within fifteen minutes of the City Hall, therefore be it

Resolved, By the citizens of New-York, in mass-meeting assembled, that we gratefully recognize and heartily support the amended bill of Mr. Eastman as containing all the guarantees which we deem necessary for the protection of the City.

Resolved, That the thanks of this community are due to the independent press of this City for the noble manner in which they have supported this great want of the people—rapid transit.

Mr. C. S. Durfee, from the body of the hall, proposed as an amendment to a provision of the bill that the fare should not exceed five cents to Fifty-ninth street, seven cents to One Hundredth street, ten cents to Harlem River, and two cents per mile afterward, [applause,] and further, that whenever the stock of the company shall pay a dividend in excess of ten per cent., the surplus shall be constituted a sinking fund to repay the original cost of the road, and that afterward the fare shall not be greater than what would be required to pay current expenses.

Mr. Eastman said that the adoption of this amendment would defeat the object of their meeting, for they would find no capitalists to engage in the enterprise.

Mr. John D. Haskin expressed in general terms his approbation of the amendment, and denounced the spirit of monopoly always evinced by the Harlem Railroad Company and other monopolies. The bill, it was admitted, was antagonistic to the interest of the railroad companies, and they were using every effort for its defeat. As a further amendment he proposed that the fare to Harlem River shall not exceed eight cents, and one cent a mile beyond that to Woodlawn, which was the limit of the City.

Mr. Durfee accepted Mr. Haskins' amendment.

Mr. Herring suggested that the matter should be left altogether in the hands of the tried friend of the people, Gov. Dix, and any committee he may appoint.

A Mr. Tomlinson, in an excited speech, opposed the bill, and said he would guarantee to raise the money from the people.

Mr. Haskin said he was instructed by Mr. Eastman to accept the amendment, not to exceed ten cents to Harlem River, and thus amended the resolution was adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati celebrated Washington's Birthday last evening, at Delmonico's, with a sumptuous dinner and appropriate speeches. There were about seventy-five present, including invited guests, and among the prominent members were William L. Popham, Vice President; Rev. Marinus Willett, Secretary; John W. Greaton, Treasurer; Herbert Gray Torrey, Assistant Treasurer; Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, D. D., Chaplain, and Alexander Clinton, M. D., Physician. In the absence of the President of the society, Hon. Hamilton Fish, LL. D., William L. Popham presided. Among the invited guests were Gen. Silas Casey and Dr. Samuel Hart, of the Massachusetts Society; Francis Barber Ogden, of the New-Jersey Society, and several veterans of 1812. A letter was read from President Grant, in response to an invitation to be present on the occasion, regretting his inability to do so. At the conclusion of the repast the following sentiments were proposed and responded to as follows: "The Memory of Washington," William W. W. Evans; "The Memory of those who Founded our Society;" "The Memory of our Deceased Brethren," John W. Greaton; "The Memory of the Gallant Spirits who Fell on the Battlefields of the Revolution, and in our Second War of Independence," Gen. Alexander Webb, of the New-York College; "The President of the General Society of the Cincinnati," William H. Crosby; "Our Sister Societies," Dr. Samuel Hart, of Massachusetts Society; "The Original Thirteen States," Charles H. Ward; "The Church and our Literary Institutions—Religion and Education," Rev. Dr. Hutton; "The Army and Navy," Gen. Silas Casey. In response to the toast to the President of the United States the Secretary read the President's letter of regret. An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Willetts.

TRIAL OF THE MASKED BURGLARS.

In Catskill, N. Y., yesterday, the cases of Brady and Hobbs, the masked burglars who attacked, bound and gagged the Post family, and robbed their residence, were brought for trial before Judge Westbrook, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. So dense was the throng of persons seeking admission to the court-room that tickets had to be issued by the Sheriff, and even this did not prevent its being filled to overflowing. Brady's case was first called, but his counsel stated that in consequence of the absence of their witnesses, they were not ready to proceed. Counsel for Charles Hobbs stated that he was ready for trial, but the District Attorney insisted upon Brady being tried first. At the request of Brady's counsel, attachments were issued for the absent witnesses. The court then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-day. Among the notorious cases in the criminal calendar called yesterday was that of Waltz, the scissor-grinder murderer.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The ninetieth annual meeting of the German Society, Sigismund Kaufmann presiding, was held at Liederkranz Hall last night. The annual report was submitted, showing that the whole number of German immigrants landed at Castle Garden during the past year amounted to 101,900 persons—26,130 less than during the year previous. The society during the past year expended $9,268 76 in aid of German immigrants. The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $13,053 in the treasury. The assets of the society amount to $54,700. On motion of Willy Wallach a resolution was passed calling upon the Legislature to confer upon the President of the German Society full power as a Commissioner of Emigration, his present position in the board being that of a member *ex officio*. The following constitute the Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Theo. E. Buck, S. Kaufmann, Dr. Roesing, Carl Rose, W. A. Schmitthenner, Willy Wallach, Wm. Steinway, Fr. Schack, Rud. Pagenstecher, Jacob Windmuller, Carl Hauselt, and Ernst Steiger.

THE BUREAU OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

MEETING OF PROMINENT CITIZENS—ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE INDORSED AND ITS FUNCTIONS CONTINUED.

A meeting at the call of the members of the Committee of Nine, composing the Bureau of Charities, was held yesterday in the lecture-room of the Philosophical Society, Cooper Institute. A large number of citizens prominently connected with the cause of charity were present, and the different charitable institutions were well represented. Among those present were Rev. Dr. John Hall, Rev. Howard Crosby, Rev. John Parker, Rev. John Spaulding, Rev. W. N. McVicker, Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rev. G. S. Chambers, Rev. J. Eastman Brown, Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Rev. E. M. Peas, Rev. Edward McGlynn, Rev. J. M. Stevenson, Rev. Dr. Peters, Rev. Dr. A. C. Wedekind, Howard Potter, C. L. Brace, of the Children's Aid Society; Wm. F. Lee, Lucius Hopkins, Dr. Alfred C. Post, R. Lennox Kennedy, A. R. Wetmore, Judge Charles P. Daly, Wm. J. Hoppin, Dr. Smith, Commissioner Laimbeer, Smith Cliff, Henry J. Camman, John Taylor Johnson, Rev. Dr. Rylance, George W. Abbey, Mr. Jay, Rev. Henry Powers, August Tabor, Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter, Mr. Archibald, British Consul; Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, Dr. C. R. Agnew, Mr. L. E. Jackson, Prof. C. A. Joy, Hon. James W. Beekman, Dr. A. B. Crosby, Dr. Wylie, Frederick Law Olmstead, Henry E. Pellew, Willy Wallach, Algernon S. Sullivan, &c.

Stewart Brown was nominated Chairman of the meeting, and Francis Stout and Jonathan Edwards Secretaries. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

Theodore Roosevelt, Chairman of the bureau, then read the report of the Committee of Nine, as follows:

> Upon examining the objects for which we were appointed, the task seemed more than we could reasonably hope to bring to successful issue. We determined, therefore, to ask no aid from the public until satisfied that it would be accomplished. We, therefore, subscribed $800 to defray the necessary expenses, and being relieved of all office rent through the kindness of the Commissioners of Charities, have been enabled for this sum to entirely test its practicability. Our first duty was to inquire into the actual condition of the poor, as schemes were proposed—soup-houses, free lodgings, &c.—which, unless conducted very judiciously, threatened to do much harm by bringing a large pauper class to the City, and teaching those here who were then independent to rely upon others for their support. We found that the number of cases of extreme hardship is much exaggerated, and would be more easily met by increasing the ability to give of the present organizations than by multiplying them. The report of our sub-committee on the subject had a reassuring effect upon the public mind. The importance of registering those who received relief had long been apparent to all who had studied the subject.
>
> Much that was given was expended on the unworthy, who would deceive those who had charge of distributing it, and obtain aid from several societies at once, concealing from each that they were receiving aid from any other. By employing copyists, to save trouble to the large societies, at a slight expense, we were enabled to register 1,000 names a day, with all details of address, age, amount given to each, and any remarks. Our only delay has been caused by the want of proper co-operation from some of the very societies for whose benefit it was being done, but even among the 10,000 names now on our books we find many of this class. Our system of indexing by cards proves very simple. In this way all those of the same name from all the societies fall immediately together, and we are enabled at once to notify each society of the amount given the same beneficiary by all the other societies. It is only necessary that all new names on the books of each should be immediately reported to us, in order to suppress this evil, and allow the money to go to the worthy poor instead of to those who obtain more than they require through deceit. It is not only the thousands of dollars improperly expended that will be saved, but it will take away the premium now actually paid for dishonesty. We found many organizations to carry out the same objects, and always enough to recommend which were well conducted, and which, without any additional expense of salaries, wages &c., could be increased to cover any want that existed among any class. Some societies have been brought to our notice unworthy of support, conducted for the purpose of putting money in the pockets of those who asked for it in the name of charity. These it would be our duty to expose, and meanwhile the very fact that we do not recommend them will put donors on their guard. Several cases have occurred where our advice has been asked already with regard to the best channels through which to give large donations, and the importance of a bureau to give impartial advice to a want that has been long felt. By classifying among the charitable institutions we have been able to answer all inquiries with regard to the special one intended to aid each particular case, and we hope soon to publish a complete and simple charity directory adapted to the use of all. We have now shown you what we can do if you desire us to continue our labors, and are willing to give us the necessary co-operation and funds sufficient to bear the actual expenses. It is now for you to decide whether we shall continue our labors or be discharged from a task to which we have all devoted much time because of its great importance. Before closing we would express our thanks to the Commission of Public Charities and Correction, not only for their courtesy in furnishing us with rooms, but also for their hearty co-operation, and the manner in which they have furnished all information with regard to their beneficiaries.

The report was received with applause, and adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Roosevelt asked for an expression of opinion from the gentlemen present on the labors of the committee, so that they might know whether they were to be discharged from their labors or retained, if the citizens so desired.

Rev. Dr. Crosby said that in his opinion the citizens of New-York had never been so well satisfied that the problem of charitable relief was at last solved as they had been since the appointment of the Committee of Nine, whose report had just been read. This was a matter that could not be mistaken by any individual. Co-operation was necessary, and for this purpose the committee was eminently fitted. He believed he was expressing the feeling of every citizen of New-York when he requested the committee to continue in the good work they had undertaken until they had completed their labors. He begged to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the meeting has heard with satisfaction the report of the Bureau of Nine, and expresses its approbation of the committee's action.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire the continuance of the committee's labors, which are so sure to be of permanent value to the City with regard to the whole practical question of ministering to our poor.

Resolved, That we ask in aid of the committee the hearty aid and co-operation of our fellow-citizens.

Rev. Henry Powers, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the resolutions, said that he hoped a committee which had rendered such valuable services would continue their labors.

Mr. Prime said that although a resident of Westchester County, he was a large City taxpayer. He sincerely hoped that the work of the committee would be continued, and that the movement would extend until it embraced the whole State as well as the City of New-York.

Rev. Mr. Goss inquired what the objects of the bureau were.

Mr. Roosevelt replied that it had been organized at the meeting of the officers and members of the leading charitable institutions of New-York, held on the 20th November, 1873, its object being to undertake the task of organizing the charitable relief of the City, by securing a uniform system of registration of the persons receiving aid from public and private associations; by classifying and bringing under one organization identical objects; by preventing the unconscious overlapping of relief inherent to the present want of concert in the distribution of alms; by securing the investigation of cases with a view to referring them to the most suitable quarters for assistance; by preventing the unnecessary multiplication of charities; by the publication of a complete charity directory, and the formation of a central bureau, where all societies requiring it could receive impartial advice.

Judge Daly said that he had for many years felt the want of just such a committee as that from which they had heard a report. Hitherto the charity of this City had been distributed by private means or through public institutions. New-York gave more in charity than any other city in the world, but a supervision over the existing charities was very much needed, so that one might not repeat the work of another. Such supervision would effect a saving of time and money. Anybody reading the report would see that the committee had accomplished what had long been felt to be a want. The report called for the unqualified approval of every person present, and he hoped that the committee would be requested to continue their labors. The streets of New-York were thronged with hordes of begging children, and they were daily increasing in number. They are sent out to beg by professional mendicants, and in this respect alone New-York was fast drifting toward a dreadful evil. He thought it possible to maintain such a committee as that permanently in the City of New-York, and prevent begging on the streets by even a single child.

Another reverend gentleman said he was afraid the time was not a good one for the labors of the committee. He thought the work should be performed by the State Board of Charities, or by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. He was sorry that when Mayor Havemeyer appointed men on the Commission of Charity and Correction he did not appoint those who knew something about what they were to do. The multiplication of machinery and of charities, he thought, would only have the effect of closing the purse-strings of those who were disposed to give liberally, and decrease the amount of relief which came to the share of the poor.

Dr. John Hall disclaimed all intention of causing the purse-strings of the charitable to be tightened. He considered the functions of the committee as most valuable. People wanted to know where to apply relief where it was most needed; but without such a committee they could not do it, while there were 2,000 impostors living comfortably on charity in this City.

Hon. James W. Beekman and Rev. Dr. Parker favored the plan of continuing the committee. Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's R. C. Church, said that, as a member of the committee, he could state that they had undertaken a very arduous task, and would be glad if they were discharged from their labors; but if the public so desired it, they would cheerfully continue to discharge their duties. He could testify from experience to the extensive operations of professional beggars. A committee of supervision was very much needed to counteract this evil, and one of the best results of its labors would be the shutting out of unworthy objects of relief, and even of unworthy institutions, from charity. He knew of several institutions, the great bulk of the incomes of which was expended injudiciously. He therefore considered that some committee should be appointed.

After some further discussion the resolutions proposed by Rev. Dr. Crosby were unanimously adopted.

It was announced that gentlemen wishing to co-operate with the committee or subscribe to the fund necessary for carrying on its operations, could communicate with the Secretary of the meeting. An adjournment was then had.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOW THE ENORMOUS SUMS FOR STATE PRINTING WERE EXPENDED.

In compliance with a request from the South Carolina Tax-payers' Convention, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, the State Treasurer, has made a statement of the manner in which $331,000 was paid for printing in 1873. He says: "I am seeking to accomplish, in my own sphere, and my by own methods, the objects which the convention professes to desire, viz.: a more economical administration of affairs. Subjoined will be found the necessary information explaining the expenditure of the $331,945 66. The alleged fact in the resolution, to wit: that I paid out $331,000 for the printing of 1873, is not correct; $331,945 66 was paid during the year 1873, but not for the printing of that year only. The appropriation for printing for the fiscal year commencing Nov. 1, 1872, and ending Oct. 31, 1873, amounted to $125,000, distributed as follows: Current printing, $50,000; permanent printing, $50,000; advertising acts, $25,000; total, $125,000. The current printing consists of the daily journals and calendars of both Houses. The permanent printing consists of the acts, reports and resolutions, and journals of each House, in regular permanent form. The Legislature, in December, 1872, made an appropriation of $325,000 for permanent printing and advertising of the laws, passed by the General Assembly as follows: For permanent printing, $250,000; advertising acts, $75,000; total, $325,000. The permanent printing for which the above appropriation of $250,000 was made consists of the following: Five volumes of the statutes of the State, viz.: volumes 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14; 3,500 copies of the Revised or General Statutes; 5,000 copies Ku-klux trials; 5,000 extra reports of Special Joint Investigating Committee; two volumes Supreme Court decisions; 1,000 extra copies of reports and resolutions of the General Assembly of 1871-72, and sundry books and documents ordered by the Executive Department. The printing of the above was ordered by the previous General Assembly of 1870-71 and 1871-72, and not by the present General Assembly, which only made an appropriation to pay for the work ordered by its predecessor. I furnish also a list of the newspapers that received the $75,000 for advertising the acts. This advertisement was also ordered by the previous General Assembly. The present General Assembly, as in the former case, made the appropriation to pay for the work previously ordered, and also the sum of $25,000 to advertise the acts passed last session. I was required by law to pay the above appropriations upon the order of the Clerks of the two Houses, and did so pay for the permanent printing to the President of the Republican Printing Company, and for the advertisement of the acts to the parties who presented the claims properly approved. I have no right to permit any one to inspect my vouchers, except those who are legally authorized to do so."

KOSSUTH.

ANOTHER DENIAL THAT HE IS DESTITUTE.

We have already published a denial by a nephew of Louis Kossuth, residing in Iowa, that there was any truth in the story published in *Appleton's Journal*, as translated from the Frankfort *Gazette*, relative to the present alleged destitute circumstances of Louis Kossuth. We have had additional testimony in the shape of a letter from his son to the Boston *Gazette*, wherein he says:

> The whole pitiful story about my venerable father's condition, both mental and bodily, as also financial, with all the particulars of it from beginning to end, is an absurd and impudent invention. Mr. Schlesinger has never visited my father on the fourth floor of "164 Strada Nuova;" in fact, no such thing as "164 Strada Nuova" has ever existed in Turin; nor have Napoleon's and other people's portraits been seen hanging about the walls of any "squalid room" in my father's comfortable home, and Mr. Schlesinger (whether he wears spectacles or not, and whoever he may be) would experience considerable difficulty to discover such portraits in my father's house. Further, no paper bearing the name *Corriere di Torino*, has ever been printed in Turin, or elsewhere; nor such laconic advertisements as Mr. Schlesinger pretends to quote have ever appeared in any paper in the world; and I am happy to state that my father has never had any occasion, nor any necessity, to give other lessons except those of distinguished patriotism and sterling integrity, for which he is not paid one franc a lesson, as Schlesinger would have it, but is repaid with the veneration of all those who have ever approached him. Let my noble father's friends in America rest assured that he is all right in every way, though certainly grieved about the situation of affairs in Hungary; and let Mr. Schlesinger be sure that, even if he were reduced to have to teach for a living, in his vast and profound learning, my father could find something better to teach than Mr. Schlesinger's German or the dear old native tongue. Finally, I wish to give Schlesinger the satisfaction to see the miracle of Lazarus worked in full in 1874, and witness that, although he has buried me, I am alive again, and (thank God) well to do, and so is my brother. I ventured to address you these few lines, because humbugging has limits, like everything else on earth, beyond which it becomes an impudent imposture, and I fear the one I am alluding to might be used for dishonest purposes with your sympathizing countrymen, since one can hardly admit that such bold untruths as Schlesinger's story is from beginning to end, should have been written and published without any aim by "Max Schlesinger," whoever he may be.
>
> You will oblige me by publishing these few lines.
>
> I am, Sir, yours truly,
>
> FRANCIS KOSSUTH,
>
> TURIN, 29th January, 1874. No. 28 via Bertholet.

A CHICAGO STAGE SCENE.

This is from the Chicago *Times* of Saturday: "A rather queer scene was enacted in a Blue Island avenue 'bus on Thursday evening. A couple of ruffians persisted in puffing huge clouds of tobacco smoke in the faces of ladies in the stage. A gentleman took hold of the 'stub' belonging to one of the fellows and pitched it out of the window. This was the signal for a row, and one of the roughs half pulled his shooter from his breeches pocket. A live young woman present, however, went him one better, for while he was fumbling about for his pistol she presented and cocked a neat little revolver at his cranium, politely informing him that any further demonstration would lead to decided unpleasantness. It was enough, and he and his fellow bully very quickly relieved the startled passengers of their presence."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LAIGHT STREET.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman Faye, of the Fifth Precinct, discovered a fire burning on the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 11 Laight street, which, together with the adjoining building, No. 9, is occupied by Mrs. M. J. Bequet, manufacturer of confectionery. An alarm was sent out by the policeman, and was promptly responded to by the section of the Fire Department assigned to that district. Despite the efforts of the firemen, the flames spread rapidly and communicated with the adjoining building, and Engineer Rowe sent out a second alarm. Reinforcements soon arrived, and the fire was quickly subdued. The third and fourth floors of Nos. 9 and 11 Laight street were completely burned out, and No. 7 was considerably damaged. The loss of Mrs. Bequet on stock and machinery is estimated at $30,000; insured for $40,000. No. 7 is occupied by Crotty & Lindauer, corset manufacturer; damage $3,000; insured for $18,000. Chas. C. Wilcox, trunk manufacturer, who occupied the basement of No. 7, sustains a loss of $1,000 by water. The buildings are owned by T. B. Dominick, and are damaged to the extent of $6,000. They are fully insured. The fire originated in the drying-room from some unknown cause.

LABOR NOTES.

The cap-makers held a meeting at Covenant Hall yesterday afternoon. It was found that an important item had been omitted from the price-list lately adopted. This was added and indorsed by all the manufacturers. The employes of Messrs. Isadore & Hein and Julius Sauder & Co. resumed work yesterday, and it is expected that the remaining houses will commence to-day. An application was received from Messrs. Simonson & Co. asking to be supplied with hands belonging to the organization, but, as it was ascertained that the firm had been carrying on their business during the strike with employes not members of the union, and now sought to obtain hands better qualified for the work, their application was refused.... A meeting was held at Lafayette Hall, No. 26 Delancey street, last evening, for the purpose of organizing the wards to form a new party. Mr. George Drogkner in the chair, Messrs. Schlack, Maguire, and others addressed the meeting. The resolutions adopted by the Committee of Safety at its meeting held Feb. 13 were indorsed, and the meeting adjourned.... The derrickmen employed on the new building corner of Third street and the Bowery, who struck on account of the reduction of their wages last week, have resumed work, the old prices having been adopted. At a meeting of the Junkmen's Union, held at No. 227 West Forty-sixth street last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Savage, President; John Meade, Vice President; Michael McNally, Treasurer; Thomas Callahan, Secretary; Patrick Hardinger, Financial Secretary. A new constitution and by-laws were adopted.

THE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

The New-York Liquor-dealers' Protective Union held an executive meeting at Masonic Hall last night, when A. Herzberg presided. The Committee on Legislation reported that some legislation decidedly in favor of the liquor interest may be expected.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A general meeting of the Produce Exchange will be held to-day to consider certain amendments to the revised by-laws of the Exchange.

Judge Blatchford opened the United States District Court yesterday, and after the transaction of some routine business, discharged the jury for the term.

The summing-up in the Scott will case, which was set down for yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, was adjourned to Friday, owing to the absence of counsel.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty delivered an instructive lecture at Association Hall, last evening, in the Mercantile Library course, taking as his subject "The Stage."

A delegation of prominent merchants of Boston left this City last night for Washington, to petition President Grant to reappoint Mr. Russell Collector of the Port of Boston.

On Sunday evening, the Jewish Congregation, "Shaaren Brochoh," presented their late President, Samuel Ulmar, with a series of resolutions acknowledging his many services, and a valuable gold watch and chain.

The motion made some time since before Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, to vacate the civil order of arrest under which Carl Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer, is held, was yesterday denied, with $10 costs.

To-night Rev. W. T. Clarke will deliver a lecture entitled "What They Say" in the chapel of the Church of the Strangers, Greene street, between Waverley place and Eighth street, for the benefit of the Free Dormitory for Women.

Vincenzo Menulich, Giovanni Fudrich, and Giovanni Constantino, sailors of the Austrian bark Emma, were brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, on a charge of desertion. They were held for examination.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

It is understood that the Directors of the Parallel Railroad have made a proposition to New-York and Ridgefield Railroad Company for the use of the latter road for about eight miles north from Port Chester.

The authorities of Greenwich, Conn., and Port Chester, with Mr. Amherst Wight, jr., member of Assembly from Second District of Westchester County, held a joint meeting on Saturday last, and made arrangements to memorialize the Legislatures of New-York and Connecticut to settle the boundary line between the two States, from the mouth of Port Chester Harbor to the "Wading Place," on Byram River.

BROOKLYN.

There were open cars run and largely patronized on the De Kalb Avenue Line, yesterday.

John Kelly, a tow-boy eighteen years old, residing at No. 230 Hudson avenue, was run over yesterday in Fulton street by a car and instantly killed.

Geo. Jackson, the colored man who was shot in the back by Officer Khon, on Friday night, died yesterday at the City Hospital. Jackson was attempting to escape from the officer at the time he was shot.

James Baldwin was sent to the Penitentiary for six months yesterday, by Justice Delmar, on a charge of stealing $5 from the poor-box, at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Court and Luqueer streets.

LONG ISLAND.

The steamer Arrowsmith, run last year by the Sea Cliff Association, has been sold for $40,000 to a company who propose to run her to Coney Island. The price is an advance of $10,000 upon what she cost the association. It is now supposed that the Seawanhaka will be the only steamer on the Sea Cliff route during next Summer.

The seventh convention of the Queens County Sunday-school Association will be held in St. George's Episcopal Church, in Flushing, to-day, commencing in the afternoon at 2:45. There will be a collation at 5, and the evening session will commence at 7:15 o'clock. Among the speakers who have engaged to address the convention are Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., of the Tabernacle Church, New-York; subject—"How to be an Effective Sunday-school Teacher;" and Miss Hattie N. Morris, of Brooklyn, who will conduct an infant or intermediate class; subject—"The Red Sea." The discussion in the afternoon will be general.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Sabbath-school of the Kingsley M. E. Church, of Stapleton, gave a concert and exhibition last evening in the old brick church at Tompkinsville.

The Superintendents of the Poor report the following-named amounts as having been expended in the several towns of Richmond County during the past year: Castleton, $3,003, and amount to Nathan M. Heal for services as Superintendent, $2,257; Middletown, $908 25, and amount to George Wilson, Superintendent, $432 50; Southfield, $844 75, and amount to Jacob Egbert, Superintendent, $200; Northfield, $1,400 75, and amount to D. R. Decker, Superintendent, $379 50; Westfield, $583 53, and amount to John S. Disosway, Superintendent, $262 50.

NEW-JERSEY.

Yesterday morning a barge loaded with hay lying at the dock foot of thirty-sixth street, Bayonne, sank in consequence of a leak caused by floating ice.

Eight hundred and fifty paupers were fed at the Pavonia Club soup-house in Jersey City last week. The soup-house is now closed for want of funds.

At a late hour Sunday night, a man named Patrick Dunn, residing in New-York, was attacked, robbed, and badly beaten by a gang of ruffians in Provost, near Eighth street, Jersey City. His assailants knocked him down, and robbed him of a silver watch and a small sum of money.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock Saturday night, the residence of a lady named Ruth, No. 112 Newark avenue, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, and every apartment in the house thoroughly ransacked. Silver-ware and money, jewelry, and other articles to the value of about $250, were carried off.

A prisoner named Thomas Jackson escaped from the Hudson County Penitentiary at Snake Hill yesterday. About a month ago he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for burglary. Yesterday morning while at work in the gas-house, he slipped out during the temporary absence of the man in charge and escaped.

A man named Louis Pfahler, while going through Curries' Woods, Greenville, Sunday night, was stopped by three highwaymen, one of whom presented a pistol at his head and demanded his money. Pfahler declared he had no money, and the highwaymen, after satisfying themselves of the truth of his statement, allowed him to proceed on his way.

At 5:45 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred between the Hoboken Ferry boat Weehawken, and the Pavonia Ferry boat Erie, in consequence of the dense fog which prevailed at that hour. The rudder, yoke, and several stanchions of the Erie were broken off in consequence of the guard being higher than the deck of the Weehawken. The latter sustained very slight damages.

Sunday night a woman named Connolly, residing at No. 274 Newark avenue, Jersey City, locked her children in the house and went to visit a neighbor on the other side of the street. During her absence some blankets fell on the stove and ignited, setting fire to the room. The frantic screams of the imprisoned children caused an alarm, which reached Mrs. Connolly's ears, and she rushed over just in time to save her children from a frightful death.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Exchange quiet but firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 75@76 premium; short sight, 79@80 premium; on London, 119@120 premium; on Paris, 94@95 premium; Spanish Gold, 98@99 premium. Sugar easier.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John M. Forbes, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. W. B. Tibbits, of Troy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Norman Wiard, of Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge E. C. Kattell, of Binghamton, is at the Astor House.

Capt. D. P. Heap, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Henry P. Haven, of Connecticut, and Surgeon George R. Brush, United States Navy, are at the Union Square Hotel.

Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department; Judge A. Anthony, of Poughkeepsie; Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia; Gerrit H. Smith, of Geneva, N. Y.; Green Smith, of Peterboro, N. Y., and John S. Blair, of Pittsburg, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

DEATH OF M'NAMARA.

Michael McNamara, the weaver, accidentally shot by Detective Leahy, of Central Office, on Sunday morning, at No. 530 West Twenty-ninth street, died in Bellevue Hospital at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:42 | Sun sets.....5:47 | Moon sets... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:40 | Gov. Island..2:29 | Hell Gate....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Feb. 23.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Cuba, Havana Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Feb. 19, at 3 P. M., 140 miles N. of Cape Florida, passed United States sloop of war bound S.; Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., lat. 33 51, lon. 76 40, was spoken by United States steamer Powhatan, in search of monitor Dictator.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston Feb. 15, via Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thompson, London Feb. 4, via Havre 7th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Feb. 12, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Bark La Plata, Phillips, Marseilles Jan. 2, with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Annie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lockwood, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Samuele, (Ital.,) Ballo, Palermo 52 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark H. D. Stover, Peirce, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and melado to James E. Ward & Co. Feb. 20, off Hatteras, saw United States sloop-of-war Powhatan, bound S.

Bark Eliza Barss, Vesey, of and from Bermuda 6 ds., in ballast to Middleton & Co.

Bark H. D. Brookman, Ames, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and melado to order—vessel to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Bark Trenmore, (Norw.,) Olsen, Liverpool 74 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. No date, &c., passed brig Chance, bound S.

Bark Prinz Fredrich Carl, (Ger.,) Grangoff, Liverpool 79 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Esther, Loring, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Nesmith & Son.

Bark Teresa, (Ital.,) De Martino, Havre 45 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Ernestine, (of Portland,) Knight, Matanzas [illegible] ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ruby, (of New-Haven,) Neal, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar and melado to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Florence, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Rex, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to A. E. Anterbridge.

Schr. Phebe, Medero, Havana 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co. Lat. 36 50, lon. 75, spoke United States sloop-of-war Powhatan, bound S.

Schr. Prudence, Halsey, Porto au Platte 38 ds., with logwood and fustic to Dovale & Co.—vessel to Slaight & Petty. Feb. 4, off Hatteras, picked up a vessel's booby-hatch, painted white.

Schr. Thos. Clyde, (of Philadelphia,) Cain, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor—vessel to master.

Schr. Anna M. Dickenson, Dickenson, Corpus Christi, Texas, 18 ds., with tallow and hides to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. E. A. Scribner, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. J. J. Clark, Dee, Fortune Bay, N. F., with 420 bbls. fresh frozen herrings to master.

Schr. Dick Williams, Corson, Newburn, N. C., 6 ds., with lumber to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. H. W. McColley, Doughty, Newburn N. C., 6 ds., with lumber to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. F. St. Clair, Edwards, Ireland, Richmond, Va., 4 ds., with iron and hoop-poles to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Thomas J. Smith, (of Philadelphia,) Bacon, Matanzas 15 ds., with melado to F. O. Mathiessen & Wiechers—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. J. C. Leyman, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. L. P. Pharo, Adams, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Arr. steamers D. J. Foley, from Wilmington, N. C.; Wm. Crane, from Boston; Vindicator, from New-York; James Adger, from Newbern, N. C.; barks Antonio Maria, from Liverpool; Osteraa, from Havre; Erstatningen, from Bristol; Titania, from Havre; brig Echo, from Cardenas; schr. Skylark, from Matanzas; Wm. A. Morrill, from Providence; J. R. Clements, from Germantown; E. J. Pickup, from North Carolina.

Cld. steamers Octorara, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Geo. Appold, for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 23.—Arr. brig Abby Watson, from St. John, P. R., leaky and sails split; schr. Elias Moore, from Baltimore. Sld. bark Rosario, from Barcelona; schrs. J. W. Wilson, for New-York, and Seahawk, for Elizabeth City, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 23.—Sld. brig A. M. Putnam, for City Point.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 22.—Arr. schr. Ellen, Holgate, Golding, New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 23.—Cld. Bark Dunrobin, for Liverpool; bark W. B. Fisk, for Providence.

Arr. at the passes, steamer Gulf Stream, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Knickerbocker; ship Joaquin Serra; barks President Dade, Anna, Constantine, and Nee, and brig Barbetta.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—Arr. steamer Kenilworth, from Antwerp.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 23.—Arr. barks Malleville, from Liverpool, and Catharine, from St. Thomas; schr. J. A. Brown, from Havana; ship Robena, from Havre.

Cld. schrs. J. M. Fitzpatrick, for Darien; Alert Thompson, for Baltimore.

Sld. schr. Earl P. Mason, for Bull Run. The bark Malleville, reported above, lost topmasts and all sails in a five-minutes' blow.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 21.—Arr. brig Carrie Winslow, of Portland, Buenos Ayres Dec. 27 and Montevideo 28, for Boston. Crossed the Equator Jan. 17 in lon. 37; had good weather entire passage; reports Jan. 20, lat. 15 19, lon. 33 53, spoke bark Nonpareil, from Montevideo Dec. 27, and for Boston. Also arr. schrs. Grace Davis, Pensacola 16 ds., for Portland; George W. Jewett, Savannah 8 ds., for do.; Isabel L. Pierce and A. S. Wiley, Virginia, for Boston; John M. Ball, Finback, and Carrie G. Crosby, Virginia, for do.; Amelia F. Caleb, do., for San Domingo; Mathilde Krews, do., for New-Orleans; Commerce, Newburyport, for New-York; Bengal, Rockland, for do.

Passed by, schr. Maggie M. Rivers, Darien, for St. John, N. B.

Sld. schrs. Advance, (Br.,) Lucy, and Oliver Ames.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 22.—Arr. brigs La Cayenne, from St. Thomas 14 ds., for Boston, with loss of sails; bark John Mathnes; Afton, from Pensacola 18 ds., for do.; schrs. Agnes, from Bath, for Richmond; Hope On, Boston, for Philadelphia; H. N. Squire, do., for Alexandria.

Sld. schrs. Lulu, Alfred W. Fisk, Chattanooga, George W. Jewett, John M. Ball, Commerce, Finback, Mathilde Kranz, and Carrie G. Crosby.

Wind—North-easterly, moderate; cloudy.

Feb. 23, A. M., arr. schr. Maggie M. Rivers, before reported passed by.

Returned, schr. George W. Jewett.

Wind—Southerly, light; thick fog.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 23.—The steamer Nestorian, from Baltimore, arr. on Saturday night.

Steamer Caspian, from Liverpool, G. B., arr. this afternoon.

Brig Castilian, of Lockport, Selbourne County, has been lost at sea. The crew have arrived at Liverpool, G. B.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The steamer Wilmington, from New-York, arr. this morning. Bark John Griffith, from New-York, arr. yesterday.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Sld. for United States ports since last report: Ulrika, Dei, Nereus, Uman, Oliver, Emery, Nederland, Don Jacinto.

Arr. from United States ports before Feb. 21, Chiarina Leone, Fearless, Fleetwing, Mary, Ida, Albatross, Eliza McLaughlin, Bella, Lile, Marco Polo, Ince, Edward, Goethe, Mary Hoskommeren, Annie Goudey, Mary, Ida, [illegible], 52, Albatross, Leda, Ansio, Angelo, Antonio, Stjernen, Franzesco, Bozone, Anne Beal, at Liverpool; Jesse Boyler, Moeive, Johanna, Emelia, M. D. Rucker, Erstatningen, Prince Eugene, Enmenides, H. L. Richardson, Carmel, Magdala, Montag, Queensbury, Wm. Sleepnor, Pallas, Slide, Dinrah, Minerva, Tasmania. Feb. 23, Nova Scotian, Lina, Anatra, Brazil, Weathersfield, D. W. Chapman, Hattie M., Fornjot, Appia, Adelheim, Ellen S. Thayer, and Teneriffe.

MOVILLE, Feb. 23.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Alexandria, Capt. McKay, from New-York Feb. 7, for Glasgow, touched here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 23.—The White Star Line steam-ship Oceanic, from New-York Feb. 14, for Liverpool, arr. here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 23.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Feb. 12, for Hamburg, arr. here yesterday at 6:30 A. M.

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GREAT PIGEON SHOW.

At Republican Hall, corner Broadway and 33d st. Will close on Friday evening, Feb. 27.